

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE ECONOMIC ABILITY  
OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA  
TO SUPPORT EDUCATION

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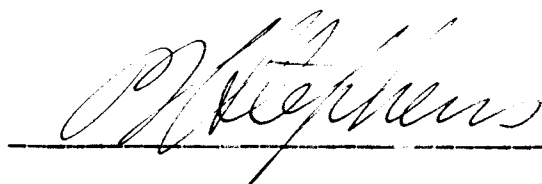
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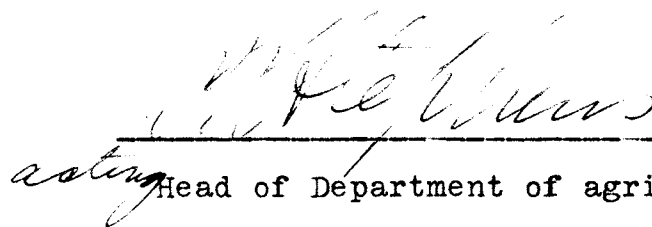
SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
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APPROVED BY:

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In Charge of Thesis

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## INTRODUCTION AND PREFACE

The economic ability of the state of Oklahoma to support education has been the topic for discussion by the legislature and by educational groups for the past several years. There has been considerable research, with tax reform as the object, and inequalities have been shown in economic ability of certain counties of the state.

The author has endeavored, in this thesis, to make a comparative study of the economic ability of the state as a whole, with other states, and a comparative study by counties within the state of Oklahoma. No attempts have been made to offer a tax reform or to suggest how schools should be supported. But as the author is engaged in an administrative phase of educational work, there has been a strong temptation to bring up some methods which might be an improvement over the present tax system for the support of education. This thesis has, nevertheless, been kept as closely as possible within the economic phases of the problem.

Records relative to wealth, expenditures, enumeration, and enrollment and their relation to each other and to the problem in general have been cited from the Biennial Reports of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Wealth and income are not a perfect index to economic ability to support education, but they are the ones chiefly used at present. Since statehood, they have been used as a primary

source of data. Wealth, especially, is a poor index to a county's ability to pay the cost of education, but it is the basis used in Oklahoma for determining the amount each shall contribute to school support, and so conditions as found, have been considered. Income is probably the best index to economic ability, but it also has its limitations, due to the fact that there are no accurate figures on the amount of income received by the people of the state, or any part of the state. The data obtainable on incomes are at best, only estimates.

Data on enumeration, enrollment, and expenditures used in the tables and comparisons in Chapter IV are taken from the reports of the seventy-seven county superintendents of the state and the reports of the independent districts for the year ending June 30, 1930. The reports are incomplete in many counties because independent districts have not made a financial report for 1930, and probably never will. These items are, therefore, all somewhat less than a complete report would show.

The author has included in the 1930 expenditures, only those for elementary and secondary education; since higher education is financed by the state as a whole, there is no basis for comparison within the state.

In the comparisons of Oklahoma's school expenditures with those of other states, all expenditures for public education are included.

The economic elements of Oklahoma's school support have been compared with those of the four adjoining states and with the extremes and average of the nation. Each of the seventy-seven counties has been compared with the state average, and the five geographical divisions of the state with their averages and with the average of the state. Next were compared the economic indices of Oklahoma--the five geographical divisions being compared with each other and with the state average.

The tables and indices as worked out in this thesis, are the only ones of the kind available for Oklahoma, as far as is known to the author. If in any way they may ever be of aid in the solution of the economic adjustment of Oklahoma's school finance, I shall feel well repaid for the long hours of labor spent in compiling the material and in working out the relationships.

I wish to express my sincere gratitude to the following persons: first, to Dr. Philip Holcomb Stephens, acting head of the department of Agricultural Economics, whose advice and assistance have been of value in the preparation of this thesis; to Dean Raymond D. Thomas of the School of Commerce, who supplied the data on income by counties; to Mr. William Booth of the Agricultural Economics department, who used the comptometer for many of the calculations; and to Miss Margaret Walters, head reference librarian, all of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.

The state department of Education was kind in furnishing data from the records of that office. I wish especially to thank Mr. Marshall W. Gregory and Miss Edna Dean, who directed me to the sources of data and assisted me in obtaining the desired material.

L. G. R.

Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater  
August, 1931

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A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE ECONOMIC ABILITY  
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CHAPTER I

A RECORD OF PAST SUPPORT OF EDUCATION

Shortly after an humble but determined beginning of pioneer life in the western regions of Oklahoma, then Oklahoma Territory, the early settlers provided as best they could, an elementary school system for their children; also, as soon as possible, they established institutions of higher learning, endowing them with what liberalism their economic condition would permit. In the east side, then Indian Territory, schools for white children outside of the larger towns, were either of the mission or subscription type. Consequently, with the inauguration of statehood, 140,000 children were provided, for the first time, with free public instruction. The Indians had schools of their own under the supervision of the United States government, but even among the Indians, there were few homes which were in easy access of a school.

The assessed valuations given in Table I of this study were taken from the state auditor's reports and were the values certified by the state equilization board.

The enumeration was taken from the biennial reports of

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<sup>1</sup> Fourth Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, p. 229.

the state superintendent of schools, and is supposed to be the record from January first of each year. This practice was not followed prior to 1916, so that the data back of that time is subject to the error which was possible by children moving from one district to another between January first and April first, and thus being enumerated in both places.

Enrollment figures were taken from the biennial reports of the state superintendent of schools and include grades one to twelve.

The expenditures for education contain only those made on grade and secondary schools and are taken from biennial reports of the state superintendent of schools.

The per capita cost based on enumeration was derived by dividing the cost for each year by enrollment.

The percentage of enumeration attending was derived by dividing the enrollment by enumeration.

The amount spent for education for each one hundred dollars of wealth was derived by dividing the expenditures by assessed valuation and multiplying by 100.

The per capita wealth from 1908 to 1930 was derived by dividing the assessed valuation by the enumeration each year.

The year 1908 marked the beginning of free education for all the children of Oklahoma, but because few buildings were available, the expenditures in comparison to school

population were very small. In one year's time, however, interest in the school program developed to such an extent that the results were astonishing. Money expended jumped from the comparatively small figure of \$300,000 in 1907 to \$5,800,000 in 1908. From that time, the amount set aside for public schools each year shows a gradual increase until 1917, when a two million dollar increase, or a total of \$11,832,778 was recorded. This rate of increase was maintained until 1920, when the growth was nearly seven millions. To that were added four millions more the following year. Appropriations for 1922 held steady, gaining only about \$500,000, but in 1923, they rose again to make a total of \$29,503,560, and in 1924, they topped the thirty million dollar mark. The next three years show a slight decrease, but 1929 set a new record of \$33,547,956 for education in Oklahoma. An expenditure slightly less than the record mark of the preceeding year is recorded for 1930. These figures represent the public expenditures for elementary and secondary education only.

The per capita cost of schools in Oklahoma, based on enumeration, shows an average annual increase during the years from 1908 to 1917, of approximately three dollars per capita, which rate was maintained for the next three years. In 1920, the augmentation was \$9.00 more per capita than the preceding year, or a total of \$33.91. To this amount was added \$6.75, making the per capita cost for 1921

\$40.66. Figures for the two years immediately following drop slightly, and then vascillate until 1927, when an upward swing begins and continues until 1930, the close of the period under consideration. From 1908 to 1930, the per capita cost of schools in Oklahoma, based on enumeration, increased 400 per cent.

The per capita cost, based on enrollment, shows practically the same trend of increase as that of the foregoing enumeration. A slightly smaller percentage of increase exists in this column, due to a growth in the percentage of those attending, as compared with those who were eligible to attend.

Figures disclosing the percentage of population which was eligible to receive free education versus that which availed itself of such an opportunity, show that about sixty per cent of the school population of Oklahoma attended school in 1908. The increase in this respect was gradual and fairly regular until 1930, when the record shows that 92 per cent of the children of school age were enrolled that year. This percentage would be raised considerably, were figures available on the number of persons under twenty-one years of age who are married or who are studying in institutions of higher learning.

The expenditures for education, when compared to assessed valuation, show that for each one hundred dollars of

wealth in the state of Oklahoma in 1908, forty cents were spent for education. This percentage shows a gradual gain, with occasional small losses, until 1920, when \$1.35 per one hundred dollars was expended. This amount was augmented by degrees until 1930, when the sum of \$1.83 out of every one hundred dollars was spent by the state of Oklahoma on the education of its youth.

1908	\$ 733,526,360	497,211	297,075	\$ 300,000
1909	869,474,736	515,478	383,579	5,800,000
1910	937,514,032	539,058	417,171	8,600,000
1911	1,326,846,833	556,852	443,227	6,759,412
1912	1,193,655,846	541,828	438,901	8,957,367
1913	1,177,079,420	557,004	469,809	8,047,568
1914	1,177,147,345	557,382	496,908	7,879,906
1915	1,187,564,318	587,127	495,722	8,617,391
1916	1,248,811,724	605,495	515,403	9,564,242
1917	1,335,220,527	628,011	549,866	11,832,778
1918	1,439,581,118	650,908	556,056	13,903,861
1919	1,664,448,745	659,786	561,827	15,897,818
1920	1,695,788,207	673,106	589,282	22,826,949
1921	1,739,835,008	697,616	609,767	26,477,161
1922	1,671,753,031	713,040	637,299	26,973,599
1923	1,686,208,728	723,883	656,547	29,503,560
1924	1,665,566,451	707,131	645,172	31,701,224
1925	1,674,826,952	712,321	654,906	28,506,483
1926	1,697,364,215	721,522	648,946	27,885,900
1927	1,729,342,812	729,789	655,365	29,540,764
1928	1,791,430,389	746,379	682,159	31,262,378
1929	1,829,672,051 <sup>2</sup>	751,009 <sup>3</sup>	675,797 <sup>4</sup>	33,547,956 <sup>5</sup>
1930	1,859,602,023	758,198	722,357	31,183,345

<u>Per Capita</u> <u>Cost Based on</u> <u>Enumeration:</u>	<u>Per Capita</u> <u>Cost Based on</u> <u>Enrollment:</u>	<u>Percentage</u> <u>of School</u> <u>Population</u> <u>Enrolled:</u>	<u>Percentage</u> <u>of Assessed</u> <u>Valuation</u> <u>Expended:</u>	<u>Per Capita</u> <u>Wealth</u> <u>Based on</u> <u>Enumeration:</u>
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\$ .60	\$ 1.01	60	\$ .40	\$1475.00
11.20	15.12	74	.67	1686.00
15.95	20.10	79	.90	1739.00
12.14	15.25	79	.50	2382.00
16.53	20.41	81	.75	2203.00
14.13	17.13	84	.68	2113.00
14.68	15.86	89	.66	2112.00
14.98	17.38	84	.72	2022.00
15.80	18.55	85	.76	2062.00
18.84	21.52	87	.89	2126.00
21.21	24.82	85	.96	2211.00
24.09	28.29	87	.95	2522.00
33.91	38.73	87	1.35	2519.00
37.95	43.43	89	1.52	2493.00
37.82	42.32	91	1.61	2344.00
40.75	44.93	91	1.74	2329.00
44.83	49.13	92	1.84	2355.00
40.02	43.52	90	1.70	2351.00
37.26	42.96	90	1.64	2352.00
40.48	45.09	91	1.71	2369.00
41.88	45.82	90	1.74	2400.00
44.67	49.64	90	1.83	2436.00
41.12	43.16	90	1.75	2442.00



## FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE I ON PRECEEDING PAGE:

<sup>2</sup> State Auditors Report, June 30, 1930, p. 15.

<sup>3</sup> Thirteenth Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, p. 227.

<sup>4</sup> Enrollment from 1908 to 1910, found in the Second Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, p. 77.

Enrollment from 1910 to 1918, found in the Seventh Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, p. 10.

Enrollment from 1919 to 1928, found in the Twelfth Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, p. 228.

<sup>5</sup> Expenditures from 1909 to 1919 are found in the Eighth Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, p. 10.

Expenditures from 1919 to 1920 are found in the Ninth Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, p. 12.

Expenditures from 1921 to 1929 are found in the Thirteenth Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, p. 132.

Expenditures for 1930 are found in the Annual Reports of County and City Superintendents, in the State Department of Education, Oklahoma City.

## CHAPTER II

A COMPARISON OF OKLAHOMA WITH  
ITS FOUR NEIGHBORING STATES AND WITH  
THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST INDEX AS TOPERCENTAGE OF WEALTH EXPENDED IN EDUCATION  
PERCENTAGE OF INCOME EXPENDED IN EDUCATION  
PERCENTAGE OF WEALTH INVESTED IN SCHOOL PROPERTY

The relative ability of Oklahoma to support education is brought out more clearly when its wealth and expenditures are compared with those of surrounding states and with those of the nation's extremes. The United States as a whole, spends 2.74 per cent of the annual total income for public education. Oklahoma spends, for the same purpose, 3.27 per cent of its income. Taking the national base as 100, the index of Oklahoma's expenditures is 119.30, which means that for every \$100 spent in the national average, Oklahoma spends \$119.30.

Kansas invests a higher percentage of her estimated income in education than does Oklahoma, her expenditures along that line amounting to 4.24 per cent of the whole. While Oklahoma is spending \$119.30, on the same basis, Kansas is spending \$153.70. Although New Mexico is less liberal toward education than is Kansas, still she spends more of her estimated annual income in that field than does Oklahoma. While the latter state spends \$119.30, New Mexico spends \$124.10.

Oklahoma's other two neighboring states, Texas and Arkansas, rank below her in the percentage of estimated income spent for educational purposes. In comparison with the national base of 100, Texas spends only \$93.80 and Arkansas \$93.10 against Oklahoma's \$119.30.

Oklahoma's expenditures for education far exceed those of Georgia, the state spending the least portion of income for education. Georgia spends only \$63.90, as compared with Oklahoma's \$119.30.

The state that spends the highest percentage of estimated income of all the states is South Dakota, which more than doubles the national average with \$210.90. Oklahoma's \$110.30 looks small when placed beside South Dakota's more generous contribution.

The foregoing comparison of percentages of estimated income spent for education by the various states shows Oklahoma to be about the median of its four neighbors; it shows that her output is almost double that of the poorest state in the nation and only a little better than one-half that of the highest state.

A study of the percentage of estimated wealth invested in educational buildings and physical equipment shows that Oklahoma excels in this respect, all of her boundary neighbors, having invested \$2.30 for each \$100.00 tangible wealth. Texas ranks a close second with \$2.11; Kansas is

far down the line with only \$1.55, while New Mexico follows closely with \$1.52 of each \$100.00 of estimated wealth. Arkansas has spent least of all the states in the union for educational buildings and physical equipment, as compared with her estimated wealth. Out of each \$100.00, she has invested \$1.24. Next above Arkansas is Georgia, who spends for such purposes, \$1.37 of each \$100.00 wealth. The state of Michigan has a greater portion of wealth invested in educational buildings and equipment than has any other state, with \$2.63 of each \$100.00. It is obvious, therefore, that Oklahoma has a high per cent of wealth invested in buildings and physical equipment for educational purposes. She excells all her four neighbors and ranks only a very little below the maximum in the nation.

Taking the same six states used in the foregoing comparisons and considering them on the basis of per cent of estimated wealth spent for education in the year 1928, one finds that Oklahoma spends relatively more than any of the other states for the education of its youth. The nation, as a whole, spends .62 per cent of its estimated wealth for the support of schools; taking this as a base index of 100, Oklahoma spends 111, Kansas 103, New Mexico 88, Texas 96, Arkansas 77, Georgia 64, and South Dakota 17. In this respect Oklahoma excells.

TABLE II  
SCHOOL EXPENDITURES AND INCOME BY STATES 1928

<u>State</u>	<u>Expenditures For Public Elementary and Secondary Schools</u>	<u>Expenditures for Universities and Teachers' Colleges</u>	<u>Total School Expenditures</u>	<u>Estimated Income</u>	<u>Per Cent School Cost Is of Income</u>	<u>Index of Percentage Relation of School Cost to Income</u>
United States	\$2,184,336,638	\$264,296,923	\$2,448,633,561	\$89,419,000,000	2.74	100.00
Oklahoma	29,358,677	7,148,947	36,507,624	1,117,737,500	3.27	119.30
Kansas	42,908,395	6,423,348	49,331,763	1,162,447,000	4.24	154.70
New Mexico	5,283,846	2,004,346	7,288,192	214,605,600	3.40	124.10
Texas	65,917,564	12,767,220	78,684,784	3,067,071,700	2.57	93.80
Arkansas	14,147,283	1,799,026	15,946,309	625,933	2.55	93.10
Georgia	17,762,241	3,393,010	21,156,251	1,207,156,500	1.75	63.90
South Dakota	14,928,546	2,632,671	17,561,217	304,024,600	5.78	210.90

<sup>1</sup> Research Bulletin of the National Educational Association, Vol. VIII, No. 4, p. 172.

TABLE III

## VALUE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY AND INCOME BY STATES 1928

<u>State</u>	<u>Value of All School Property</u>	<u>Value of Tangible Property</u>	<u>Per Cent School Property is of Total Property</u>	<u>Index</u>
United States	\$6,333,838,588	\$353,520,000,000	1.79	100.00
Oklahoma	89,092,103	4,261,000,000	2.30	128.49
Kansas	104,798,310	6,711,000,000	1.55	86.59
New Mexico	14,574,794	959,000,000	1.52	84.92
Texas	230,183,913	10,898,000,000	2.11	117.88
Arkansas	35,498,937	2,866,000,000	1.24	69.27
Michigan	347,603,929	13,223,000,000	2.63	146.93

<sup>2</sup> Research Bulletin of the National Educational Association, Vol. VIII, No. 4, p. 173.

TABLE IV

## SCHOOL EXPENDITURES AND WEALTH BY STATES 1928

<u>State</u>	<u>For Public Elementary and Secondary Schools</u>	<u>Value of Tangible Wealth</u>	<u>Per Cent School Cost is of Wealth</u>	<u>Index</u>
United States	\$2,184,336,638	\$353,520,000,000	.62	100
Oklahoma	29,358,672	4,260,000,000	.69	111
Kansas	42,908,395	6,711,000,000	.64	103
New Mexico	5,283,846	959,000,000	.55	88
Texas	65,917,564	10,898,000,000	.60	96
Arkansas	14,147,283	2,866,000,000	.49	78
Georgia	17,762,241	4,421,000,000	.40	64
South Dakota	14,928,546	13,223,000,000	.11	17

Note: Figures in this table are derived from material in Tables II and III. The figures for wealth are not assessed valuation, but are estimated to correct the wealth to the actual cash value of property and other forms of wealth. This accounts for the difference given for wealth in this chapter and in Chapter I.

## CHAPTER III

THE COST AND IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION  
AS COMPARED WITH THAT OF  
CERTAIN OTHER EXPENDITURES

The two chapters preceding have considered Oklahoma's expenditures for education in their relation to economic strength as evidenced by wealth and income. They have compared the state of Oklahoma with her neighboring states and with the extremes of the nation. Oklahoma, in both tests, ranked high. But before the importance which the people of Oklahoma place upon education can be considered in its true light, the amount paid out by them for education must be compared with certain other expenditures.

First, there should be determined the nature of expenditures for education. Do they reduce the amount of spendable income, with no hope of equitable return to the community, or are they in the nature of an investment upon which an income is to be realized by the community?

If one takes the viewpoint of those who consider a school as a place where parents can deposit their children for safekeeping five or six hours each day, he can easily justify the statement that school expenditures reduce the spendable income without hope of recompense to the community.

But if he takes a broad minded view of educational



expenditures, he can easily be convinced that they are not a loss to society, but an investment upon which a large return is realized. They may also be considered a national insurance protection against the vices of wide-spread ignorance.

To quote directly from a bulletin issued by the Bureau of Research of the National Educational Association:

Such expenditures (for education) are an investment, in that they lay the intellectual foundation upon which an efficient economic system must be based. Ignorant citizens make neither good producers nor good consumers. The economic superiority of the United States and the high standard of living which we are able to maintain are the result of efficient organization, intelligent cooperation by the rank and file of workers, and the use of labor saving machinery. Each of these is dependent upon the maintenance of a high general level of social intelligence, which is one of the products of an efficient system of education.<sup>1</sup>

Along the same line, Fairchild, Furness and Buck, in their Elementary Economics, argue as follows:

The economic effects of public education are scarcely capable of exaggeration as producers and claimants of their respective shares of the products, and as consumers of wealth; the whole character of the people is governed by the degree and nature of the education which it enjoys. The economic superiority of the United States and the other leading nations of the world, or equally, the economic inferiority of such nations as China and India, is without doubt, largely to be ascribed to differences in education.<sup>2</sup>

The special human aptitudes which are derived from

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<sup>1</sup> Bureau of Research, National Educational Association, Vol, VIII, Bul, No. 4, p. 174.

<sup>2</sup> Fairchild, Furness and Buck, Elementary Economics, p. 20.

free public education are principally responsible for the economic position of the United States, and yet, these same aptitudes are of a perishable, rather than of a permanent quality. The all-important asset of knowledge would be lost in one generation, were it neglected. Without education, the whole complex civilization of the United States would disappear and this great nation would return to savagery. Money expended by a state for good schools, therefore, rather than constituting an economic loss, represents a most excellent investment, as well as a replacement or insurance payment, which protects from depreciation, the country's most valuable assets.

It is not the object of the author to classify the the list of expenditures which follows, under a heading, either of luxuries or of necessities; nor is it his desire to recommend that less should be expended for any one of them, but rather to show the amount of economic strength which is devoted to such purposes in comparison to the amount of economic strength devoted to education.<sup>3</sup>

In the year 1928, Oklahomans put into life insurance a total of \$32,084,957. In the same year, Oklahoma expended for elementary, secondary, and higher education, the sum of \$36,507,624, or 113 per cent of the amount

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<sup>3</sup> Bureau of Research, N. E. A., Vol. VIII, Bul. No. 4, p. 174-175.

spent on insurance. This percentage is considerably higher than the national average of 77.84 per cent. Insurance for the protection of dependents and as an investment is accepted as the duty of good citizens, but does not education protect and invest in much the same manner? The relative importance of the two, as held by Oklahomans, is indicated by the amounts expended on them respectively.<sup>4</sup>

Oklahoma's expenditures for education in 1928, compared with its expenditures for passenger automobiles,<sup>5</sup> shows that passenger cars are considered more important than education, if one may judge by the amount of economic strength devoted to each. The \$36,507,624 bill for education looks small beside the bill of \$265,204,100 for passenger automobiles. Money spent on schools is only 13.77 per cent of the amount spent on automobiles. Oklahoma's percentage of expenditures for automobiles as compared with that for education is higher than the average of the expenditures for the nation. Whereas Oklahoma spends 13.77 per cent, the national average of the expenditure for education is 19.59 per cent of expenditures for automobiles. With the national average taken as an index of 100, Oklahoma's index would be 70.29. In

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<sup>4</sup> Bureau of Research, N. E. A., Vol. VIII, Bul. No. 4, Table V, p. 178.

<sup>5</sup> Note: these costs include purchase price and cost of maintenance together with operating expense of cars.

other words, Oklahoma spends approximately thirty per cent less for education as compared to automobiles, than does the nation as a whole. To state the fact in a most astonishing manner, for each dollar spent for education in Oklahoma, six dollars and twenty cents are spent for automobiles.<sup>6</sup>

The estimated expenditures for tobacco and for education in Oklahoma make an interesting comparison. In 1928, it is estimated that \$22,696,932 was spent for tobacco. Recalling the \$36,507,624 spent on education, it appears that tobacco expenditures amounted to sixty-two per cent of educational expenditures. For each \$100.00 spent for education in Oklahoma, therefore, \$62.00 was spent for tobacco.<sup>7</sup>

Oklahomans' 1928 bill for soft drinks, ice cream, candy, and chewing gum is estimated at \$19,612,544, which is 53 per cent of the total cost of elementary, secondary and higher education for that year. For each \$100.00 spent on education, \$53.00 was spent for the items enumerated above.<sup>8</sup>

Estimated expenditures for amusement, theatres, movies, etc., in Oklahoma for the same year, amounted to \$11,475,574.00, or 31 per cent of the state cost of educa-

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<sup>6</sup> Bureau of Research, N. E. A., Vol. VIII, Bul. No. 4, Table VI, p. 179.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., Table VII, p. 181.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., p. 181.

tion. Each dollar spent in the education of the people of Oklahoma, therefore, was matched by 31 cents for amusements.<sup>9</sup>

Jewelry, perfumes, and cosmetics constitute no mean outlay in the Sooner state, \$8,744,044.00 being expended in 1928 for those articles. This sum amounts to 23 per cent of the sum spent for education.<sup>10</sup>

Estimates of the expenditures for sporting goods and toys in Oklahoma in 1928, show that \$5,296,396.00 or 17 per cent of the cost of education in the state, was spent thusly.<sup>11</sup>

The total of the preceding five items reaches \$67,857,490.00, as contrasted with the educational expenditures of \$36,507,624.00. The latter figure equals 53 per cent of the total spent for the few items mentioned above. In other words, for each dollar spent for these items, fifty-three cents is spent for education.

Considering similar figures for the United States as a whole, the bill for education is only 38.25 per cent of the bill for the five mentioned items. For each dollar spent in the nation for the five mentioned items, only 38.25 cents are spent for education.

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<sup>9</sup> Bureau of Research, N. E. A., Vol. VIII, Bul. No. 4, Table VII, p. 181.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., p. 181.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid., p. 181.

As stated in the beginning of this chapter, it is not the object of the author to determine how money should be spent, but merely to compare various other expenditures with the expenditures for education, so as to draw a conclusion as to how much importance the people of Oklahoma attach to the education of their children. The resulting facts may not be pleasant to face, but the interest of education demands that this generation give such matters thoughtful consideration, in order that the economic and intellectual development of Oklahoma may not be retarded.

CHAPTER IV  
A COMPARISON  
OF THE ECONOMIC ABILITY OF THE STATE  
TO SUPPORT EDUCATION  
BY COUNTIES AND BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS

Part I  
A COMPARISON BY COUNTIES

A detailed study of the economic ability of the state of Oklahoma to support education must necessarily involve the wealth and income factors of the political divisions. The wealth, as used in this discussion, means the assessed valuation. This meaning of the term is used with the knowledge that it is not a correct statement of the wealth of the counties; nor is it necessarily correct as a whole, but it is the basis used at present to determine support for education, and conditions are considered as they are, rather than as one might choose them to be.

The income data used in the tables following are taken from Sales Management, September, 1930, part II, pages 49 to 52. These data were based on income estimates by the Bureau of Economic Research and were corrected by the staff of Sales Management on the basis of federal income tax returns and also on the number of automobiles below \$1000 in value and above \$1000 in value owned in each county. These data were further checked by personal inves-

tigation in several sections and have proved correct as far as any estimate that has been compiled.

All tables and illustrations have been carefully checked; all operations, such as multiplication, division, addition, and subtraction have been performed on machines; and every effort has been made to establish accurate results.

The expenditures for education are considered as current expenditures or all expenditures for school purposes except debt service. Sinking fund and judgment expenditures are not included.

The graph illustrations, II to VI inclusive, are compiled in quartiles and the counties are ranked from 77 to 1, for the sake of the appearance of the illustrations, the highest ranking county, 77, being placed at the top.

Table IV is arranged in quartiles with the rank for wealth used as a basis. Quartile one includes the nineteen counties of lowest wealth per capita for population between the ages of six and twenty-one years inclusive. Quartile four includes the twenty counties of highest wealth per capita for population between six and twenty-one years inclusive. The other thirty-eight counties between these extremes are divided into two quartiles, numbers two and three, and are ranked according to wealth



per capita, as in the foregoing instances.

Table V is arranged in quartiles according to per capita income for the total population, based on the federal census report for 1930. Each county is ranked and the nineteen counties of lowest per capita income are placed in Quartile one, while the twenty counties of highest income are placed in Quartile four. The intervening thirty-eight counties are included in Quartiles two and three.

Other factors that relate to the economic ability of the counties are placed in the tables. Table IV contains not only per capita wealth, but also the amount expended for education per \$100 wealth; the per capita cost based on enumeration; the per capita cost based on enrollment; and the index of wealth for each county.

The index of ability based on wealth is derived by taking the state average, \$2,442, wealth per capita of persons between the ages of six and twenty-one and dividing the per capita wealth for each county by that number. State average is given the value of 100 and the indices for the counties are given values in accordance to the per capita wealth. State aid as a factor is also included in Table IV.

Table V contains the data based on income, urban, farm, total and per capita, and in addition, the amount of gross production tax that is returned to each county

for schools. The amount spent for education per \$100 income was found by dividing expenditures by income and multiplying by 100. The index to ability was found by dividing the per capita income by the income average for the state, \$466.

A few words of explanation concerning the graph illustrations which immediately follow are necessary. The illustrations from II to VI inclusive were derived from data compiled from various sources. All data used in making such compilations and graphs as are here included is for the year ending July first, 1930.

The figures on wealth and per capita wealth were taken from the Thirteenth Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Schools, page 235.

The expenditures for education per \$100 wealth were derived by dividing the expenditures by the wealth for each county and then multiplying the result by 100.

The income data was taken from Sales Management for September, 1930, part II, pages 49 to 52. The expenditures for education per \$100 income were derived by dividing the expenditures for education by the total income--each county considered separately, and then multiplying by 100.

The per capita cost based on enumeration was derived by dividing the expenditures for each county by the school population of six to twenty-one years inclusive.

The per capita cost based on enrollment was derived

by dividing the total expenditures of each county by the total enrollment of each county.

The term wealth as used in these tables, means the assessed valuation as certified by the State Equalization Board as a basis for taxation.

Income data is the best estimate available, but any income data is only an estimate when the different sections of the country are considered.

WEALTH PER CAPITA  
FOR EACH CHILD BETWEEN THE AGES  
OF 6 AND 21 1930  
Quartile 4:

## COUNTY:

77	Grant	\$6627.00
76	Cimmaron	6082.00
75	Alfalfa	5427.00
74	Texas	4821.00
73	Washington	4530.00
72	Kay	4439.00
71	Garfield	4383.00
70	Beaver	4116.00
69	Noble	4057.00
68	Tulsa	3947.00
67	Woods	3872.00
66	Kingfisher	3863.00
65	Payne	3858.00
64	Woodward	3795.00
63	Ellis	3679.00
62	Oklahoma	3466.00
61	Osage	3426.00
60	Major	3380.00
59	Canadian	3236.00
58	Pawnee	3055.00



Range: \$3055.00 to \$6627.00.  
Range Difference: \$3572.00.  
Average: \$4094.00.

## Quartile 3:

## COUNTY:

57	Craig	2879.00
56	Logan	2787.00
55	Harper	2786.00
54	Tillman	2654.00
53	Custer	2543.00
52	Rogers	2527.00
51	Lincoln	2524.00
50	Muskogee	2508.00
49	Carter	2501.00
48	Nowata	2391.00
47	Blaine	2345.00
46	Murray	2161.00
45	Seminole	2142.00
44	Dewey	2111.00
43	Okmulgee	2097.00
42	Marshall	2069.00
41	Cleveland	2069.00
40	Jefferson	2052.00
39	Kiowa	1981.00



Range: \$1981.00 to \$2879.00.  
Range Difference: \$898.00.  
Average: \$2489.00.



WEALTH PER CAPITA  
FOR EACH CHILD BETWEEN THE AGES  
OF 6 AND 21 1930  
Quartile 2:

## COUNTY:

38	Wagoner	\$1954.00	██████████
37	Cotton	1930.00	██████████
36	Comanche	1911.00	██████████
35	Grady	1900.00	██████████
34	Creek	1900.00	██████████
33	Love	1888.00	██████████
32	Washita	1860.00	██████████
31	Johnston	1839.00	██████████
30	Atoka	1811.00	██████████
29	Jackson	1776.00	██████████
28	Pontotoc	1764.00	██████████
27	Roger Mills	1752.00	██████████
26	Coal	1743.00	██████████
25	Stephens	1741.00	██████████
24	Stephens	1741.00	██████████
23	Okfuskee	1680.00	██████████
22	Garvin	1670.00	██████████
21	Beckham	1657.00	██████████
20	McClain	1632.00	██████████

Range: \$1626.00 to \$1954.00.

Range Difference: \$328.00.

Average: \$1789.00.

## Quartile 1:

## COUNTY:

19	Bryan	1626.00	██████████
18	Ottawa	1605.00	██████████
17	Mayes	1598.00	██████████
16	Hughes	1564.00	██████████
15	Caddo	1563.00	██████████
14	Greer	1548.00	██████████
13	Potawatomie	1545.00	██████████
12	Latimer	1527.00	██████████
11	Pittsburg	1488.00	██████████
10	Pushmataha	1438.00	██████████
9	LeFlore	1364.00	██████████
8	Choctaw	1295.00	██████████
7	Cherokee	1204.00	██████████
6	Haskell	1133.00	██████████
5	McIntosh	1010.00	██████████
4	Sequoyah	909.00	██████████
3	Adair	865.00	██████████
2	Delaware	844.00	██████████
1	McCurtain	821.00	██████████





















Range: \$821.00 to \$1605.00.

Range Difference: \$785.00.

Average: \$1289.00.

AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR EDUCATION  
FOR EACH \$100.00 Wealth 1930  
Quartile 4:

COUNTY:

77	Sequoyah	\$3.14	
76	Delaware	3.12	
75	McCurtain	2.86	
74	Adair	2.74	
73	McIntosh	2.60	
72	Haskell	2.47	
71	Choctaw	2.30	
70	Bryan	2.27	
69	Ottawa	2.21	
68	Coal	2.19	
67	Potawatomie	2.19	
66	Greer	2.16	
65	Love	2.13	
64	Okfuskee	2.12	
63	Seminole	2.08	
62	Pushmataha	2.08	
61	Pittsburg	1.98	
60	Pontotoc	1.97	
59	Jackson	1.96	
58	Stephens	1.95	




















Range: \$1.95 to \$3.14.




Range Difference: \$1.19.

Average: \$2.32.

Quartile 3:

COUNTY:

57	Johnston	1.93	
56	LeFlore	1.93	
55	Harmon	1.90	
54	Hughes	1.90	
53	Dewey	1.88	
52	Creek	1.87	
51	Roger Mills	1.82	
50	Atoka	1.81	
49	Carter	1.80	
48	Okmulgee	1.80	
47	Beckham	1.79	
46	Garvin	1.78	
45	Marshall	1.77	
44	Harper	1.75	
43	Cotton	1.74	
42	Latimer	1.73	
41	Murray	1.72	
40	McClain	1.72	
39	Osage	1.71	

 General Tax  
 State Aid  
 Gross Prod. Tax

Range: \$1.71 to \$1.93.

Range Difference: \$ .22.

Average: \$1.80.



AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR EDUCATION  
FOR EACH \$100.00 WEALTH 1930  
Quartile 2:

## COUNTY:

38	Caddo	\$1.70	
37	Mayes	1.69	
36	Comanche	1.66	
35	Blaine	1.65	
34	Tulsa	1.64	
33	Nowata	1.63	
32	Washita	1.63	
31	Muskogee	1.62	
30	Jefferson	1.61	
29	Kiowa	1.61	
28	Logan	1.55	
27	Tillman	1.55	
26	Cleveland	1.54	
25	Grady	1.54	
24	Wagoner	1.51	
23	Ellis	1.46	
22	Rogers	1.46	
21	Custer	1.45	
20	Cherokee	1.45	

Range: \$1.45 to \$1.70.

Range Difference: \$ .25.

Average: \$1.57.

## Quartile 1:

## COUNTY:

19	Woodward	1.44	
18	Washington	1.38	
17	Kingfisher	1.38	
16	Oklahoma	1.38	
15	Pawnee	1.35	
14	Lincoln	1.35	
13	Craig	1.33	
12	Kay	1.31	
11	Beaver	1.29	
10	Major	1.27	
9	Noble	1.24	
8	Canadian	1.24	
7	Garfield	1.21	
6	Cimarron	1.20	
5	Alfalfa	1.18	
4	Payne	1.17	
3	Texas	1.15	
2	Woods	1.10	
1	Grant	1.02	

General Tax  
 State Aid  
 Gross Prod. Tax

Range: \$1.02 to \$1.44.

Range Difference: \$ .42.

Average: \$1.27.

INCOME PER CAPITA  
FOR TOTAL POPULATION 1980  
Quartile 4:

## COUNTY:

77	Oklahoma	\$732.00	
76	Tulsa	731.00	
75	Tillman	731.00	
74	Grant	688.00	
73	Alfalfa	660.00	
72	Beaver	624.00	
71	Muskogee	623.00	
70	Washington	611.00	
69	Jackson	606.00	
68	Key	600.00	
67	Noble	596.00	
66	Osage	592.00	
65	Texas	563.00	
64	Harper	561.00	
63	Harmon	556.00	
62	Carter	551.00	
61	Creek	548.00	
60	Woods	527.00	
59	Kingfisher	519.00	
58	Pawnee	510.00	

Range: \$510.00 to \$732.00.

Range Difference: \$222.00.

Average: \$606.00.

## Quartile 3:

## COUNTY:

57	Kiowa	498.00	
56	Garfield	494.00	
55	Washita	475.00	
54	Cotton	473.00	
53	Canadian	473.00	
52	Ellis	459.00	
51	Okmulgee	459.00	
50	Greer	449.00	
49	Love	448.00	
48	Major	448.00	
47	Okfuskee	441.00	
46	Payne	423.00	
45	Woodward	419.00	
44	Jefferson	418.00	
43	Logan	415.00	
42	Johnston	412.00	
41	Marshall	406.00	
40	Bryan	405.00	
39	Stephens	404.00	

Range: \$404.00 to \$498.00.

Range Difference: \$94.00.

Average: \$443.00.



INCOME PER CAPITA  
FOR TOTAL POPULATION 1930  
Quartile 2:

## COUNTY:

38	Lincoln	\$395.00	██████████
37	Garvin	383.00	██████████
36	Nowata	379.00	██████████
35	Ottawa	375.00	██████████
34	Blaine	375.00	██████████
33	Comanche	374.00	██████████
32	Beckham	369.00	██████████
31	Caddo	369.00	██████████
30	Grady	369.00	██████████
29	Dewey	355.00	██████████
28	Coal	352.00	██████████
27	Hughes	352.00	██████████
26	Murray	347.00	██████████
25	Custer	344.00	██████████
24	Craig	341.00	██████████
23	Choctaw	340.00	██████████
22	McClain	333.00	██████████
21	Cleveland	328.00	██████████
20	Pontotoc	327.00	██████████

Range: \$327.00 to \$395.00.

Range Difference: \$65.00.

Average: \$358.00.

## Quartile 1:

## COUNTY:

19	Pittsburg	323.00	██████████
18	Rogers	319.00	██████████
17	Haskell	318.00	██████████
16	McIntosh	313.00	██████████
15	Atoka	303.00	██████████
14	Sequoyah	294.00	██████████
13	Cimarron	293.00	██████████
12	Wagoner	286.00	██████████
11	Mayes	281.00	██████████
10	LeFlore	280.00	██████████
9	Pushmataha	268.00	██████████
8	McCurtain	266.00	██████████
7	Roger Mills	261.00	██████████
6	Latimer	258.00	██████████
5	Potawatomie	249.00	██████████
4	Cherokee	237.00	██████████
3	Adair	208.00	██████████
2	Delaware	190.00	██████████
1	Seminole	125.00	██████████

Range: \$215.00 to \$323.00.

Range Difference: \$198.00.

Average \$268.00.

AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR EDUCATION  
FOR EACH \$100.00 INCOME 1930  
Quartile 4:

COUNTY:

77	Seminole	\$10.39	
76	Cimmaron	6.86	
75	Roger Mills	4.77	
74	Adair	4.58	
73	Potawatomie	4.49	
72	Delaware	4.20	
71	Payne	4.10	
70	Pushmataha	4.05	
69	Coal	3.95	
68	Latimer	3.89	
67	Beaver	3.88	
66	Rogers	3.82	
65	Texas	3.80	
64	Atoka	3.78	
63	Sequoyah	3.66	
62	Osage	3.64	
61	Woodward	3.63	
60	Wagoner	3.61	
59	Dewey	3.59	
58	Nowata	3.51	

Range: \$3.51 to \$10.39.

Range Difference: \$6.88.

Average: \$ .41.

Quartile 3:

COUNTY:

57	McCurtain	\$3.50	
56	Ellis	3.44	
55	Mayes	3.42	
54	LeFlore	3.28	
53	Oklahoma	3.25	
52	Pawnee	3.25	
51	Murray	3.25	
50	Tulsa	3.23	
49	Cleveland	3.18	
48	Johnston	3.18	
47	Carter	3.17	
46	Ottawa	3.17	
45	Alfalfa	3.16	
44	McIntosh	3.16	
43	Blaine	3.15	
42	Craig	3.14	
41	Custer	3.12	
40	Marshall	3.12	
39	Love	3.12	

Range: \$3.12 to \$3.50.

Range Difference: \$ .38.

Average: \$3.22.



AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR EDUCATION  
FOR EACH \$100.00 INCOME 1930  
quartile 2:

COUNTY:

38	Noble	\$3.11	=====
37	Okmulgee	3.09	=====
36	Choctaw	3.08	=====
35	Haskell	3.08	=====
34	Major	3.03	=====
33	Logan	3.03	=====
32	Lincoln	3.02	=====
31	Grant	3.01	=====
30	Garvin	2.98	=====
29	Garfield	2.97	=====
28	McClain	2.97	=====
27	Hughes	2.92	=====
26	Jefferson	2.91	=====
25	Pittsburg	2.89	=====
24	Washington	2.86	=====
23	Bryan	2.80	=====
22	Okfuskee	2.79	=====
21	Harper	2.78	=====
20	Beckham	2.77	=====

Range: \$2.77 to \$3.11.

Range Difference: \$ .34.

Average: \$2.95.

quartile 1:

COUNTY:

19	Stephens	2.76	=====
18	Cherokee	2.73	=====
17	Cotton	2.70	=====
16	Kingfisher	2.61	=====
15	Greer	2.55	=====
14	Canadian	2.43	=====
13	Woods	2.43	=====
12	Kay	2.40	=====
11	Caddo	2.39	=====
10	Grady	2.34	=====
9	Pontotoc	2.28	=====
8	Comanche	2.22	=====
7	Washita	2.20	=====
6	Harmon	1.97	=====
5	Kiowa	1.96	=====
4	Creek	1.93	=====
3	Jackson	1.91	=====
2	Tillman	1.90	=====
1	Muskogee	1.81	=====

Range: \$1.81 to \$2.76.

Range Difference: \$ .95.

Average: \$2.29.

PER CAPITA COST  
 BASED ON ENUMERATION 1930  
 quartile 4:

COUNTY:

77	Cimmaron	\$73.02	
76	Grant	67.92	
75	Tulsa	64.90	
74	Alfalfa	64.25	
73	Washington	62.89	
72	Osage	58.59	
71	Key	58.44	
70	Texas	56.34	
69	Woodward	55.02	
68	Ellis	53.90	
67	Kingfisher	53.39	
66	Garfield	53.30	
65	Beaver	53.19	
64	Noble	50.47	
63	Harper	48.91	
62	Oklahoma	48.03	
61	Payne	45.41	
60	Carter	45.17	
59	Seminole	44.65	
58	Logan	43.32	

Range: \$43.32 to \$73.02.

Range Difference: \$29.70.

Average: \$55.05.

quartile 3:

COUNTY:

57	Major	43.05	
56	Woods	42.59	
55	Tillman	41.37	
54	Pawnee	41.25	
53	Muskogee	40.79	
52	Canadian	40.24	
51	Love	40.20	
50	Dewey	39.74	
49	Nowata	38.99	
48	Blaine	38.81	
47	Craig	38.44	
46	Coal	38.27	
45	Okmulgee	37.79	
44	Murray	37.35	
43	Rogers	37.12	
42	Bryan	37.05	
41	Custer	37.03	
40	Marshall	36.83	
39	Okfuskee	35.68	

Range: \$35.68 to \$43.05.

Range Difference: \$7.37.

Average: \$38.55.



PER CAPITA COST  
BASED ON ENUMERATION 1930  
Quartile 2:

## COUNTY:

38	Johnston	\$35.65	=====
37	Ottawa	35.60	=====
36	Creek	35.54	=====
35	Jackson	34.98	=====
34	Pontotoc	34.90	=====
33	Stephens	34.11	=====
32	Lincoln	34.08	=====
31	Potawatomie	33.95	=====
30	Cotton	33.68	=====
29	Greer	33.54	=====
28	Harmon	33.18	=====
27	Jefferson	33.09	=====
26	Atoka	32.85	=====
25	Kiowa	32.02	=====
24	Roger Mills	32.02	=====
23	Cleveland	31.99	=====
22	Comanche	31.73	=====
21	Washita	30.35	=====
20	Pushmataha	29.92	=====

Range: \$29.92 to \$35.65.

Range Difference: \$5.73.

Average: \$33.32.

## Quartile 1:

## COUNTY:

19	Hughes	29.82	=====
18	Choctaw	29.80	=====
17	Garvin	29.73	=====
16	Beckham	29.70	=====
15	Pittsburg	29.58	=====
14	Wagoner	29.56	=====
13	Grady	29.43	=====
12	Sequoyah	28.59	=====
11	McClain	28.16	=====
10	Mayes	27.15	=====
9	Caddo	26.61	=====
8	Latimer	26.55	=====
7	LeFlore	26.38	=====
6	McIntosh	26.34	=====
5	Delaware	26.33	=====
4	Haskell	25.62	=====
3	Adair	23.72	=====
2	McCurtain	23.56	=====
1	Cherokee	17.51	=====

Range: \$17.51 to \$29.82.

Range Difference: \$11.31.

Average: \$27.06.

PER CAPITA COST  
 BASED ON ENROLLMENT 1930  
 Quartile 4:

## COUNTY:

77	Cimmaron	\$76.20	
76	Alfalfa	75.65	
75	Tulsa	72.02	
74	Grant	69.17	
73	Washington	68.63	
72	Osage	64.24	
71	Texas	63.93	
70	Garfield	63.47	
69	Beaver	62.97	
68	Woodward	62.41	
67	Kay	61.48	
66	Kingfisher	60.55	
65	Noble	59.39	
64	Harper	58.32	
63	Oklahoma	55.80	
62	Ellis	55.27	
61	Major	52.78	
60	Payne	49.93	
59	Carter	49.77	
58	Logan	49.33	

Range: \$49.33 to \$76.20.  
 Range Difference: \$26.87.  
 Average: \$61.56.

## Quartile 3:

## COUNTY:

57	Pawnee	48.00	
56	Seminole	46.97	
55	Canadian	46.46	
54	Love	45.30	
53	Tillman	45.23	
52	Woods	45.18	
51	Muskogee	44.84	
50	Craig	44.42	
49	Nowata	44.35	
48	Dewey	43.92	
47	Blaine	43.80	
46	Okmulgee	42.80	
45	Murray	41.92	
44	Bryan	41.61	
43	Coal	40.18	
42	Creek	40.02	
41	Marshall	39.97	
40	Custer	39.31	
39	Johnston	38.84	

Range: \$38.84 to \$48.00.  
 Range Difference: \$9.14.  
 Average: \$43.29.



PER CAPITA COST  
BASED ON ENROLLMENT 1930  
Quartile 2:

## COUNTY:

38	Rogers	\$38.84	
37	Cotton	38.63	
36	Okfuskee	38.21	
35	Comanche	37.88	
34	Potawatomie	37.48	
33	Stephens	37.06	
32	Pontotoc	36.83	
31	Jackson	36.50	
30	Jefferson	36.44	
29	Atoke	36.25	
28	Lincoln	36.21	
27	Washita	36.16	
26	Kiowa	36.11	
25	Ottawa	35.77	
24	Roger Mills	35.22	
23	Grady	35.04	
22	Harmon	34.85	
21	Pittsburg	34.37	
20	Pushmataha	33.94	

Range: \$33.94 to \$38.44.

Range Difference: \$4.50.

Average: \$36.41.

## Quartile 1:

## COUNTY:

19	Greer	33.71	
18	Beckham	33.69	
17	Cleveland	33.40	
16	Mayes	33.15	
15	Latimer	33.15	
14	Garvin	32.53	
13	Delaware	32.14	
12	Wagoner	31.44	
11	Choctaw	30.78	
10	Hughes	30.74	
9	McClain	30.51	
8	Sequoyah	29.94	
7	LeFlore	29.70	
6	McIntosh	28.88	
5	Caddo	28.79	
4	McCurtain	28.04	
3	Haskell	27.78	
2	Adair	27.55	
1	Cherokee	21.91	

Range: \$21.91 to \$33.71.

Range Difference: \$11.80.

Average: \$30.41.

## COMPARISONS BASED ON WEALTH

## Quartile I:

<u>County</u>	<u>Per Capita</u> <u>Wealth</u> <u>Ages 6--21</u>	<u>Amount</u> <u>Expended</u>	<u>Wealth</u> <u>Index</u>	<u>State Aid</u>	<u>Per Capita</u> <u>Cost</u> <u>Based on</u> <u>Enumeration</u>	<u>Per Capita</u> <u>Cost</u> <u>Based on</u> <u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>Expenditures</u> <u>1930</u>
McCurtain	\$ 821	\$2.86	.34	\$109,026	\$23.56	\$28.04	\$322,372
Delaware	544	3.12	.35	49,056	26.33	32.14	132,933
Adair	856	2.74	.35	27,197	23.82	27.55	125,862
Sequoyah	909	3.14	.37	62,097	28.59	29.94	207,292
McIntosh	1010	2.60	.41	58,395	26.34	28.88	247,917
Haskell	1133	2.47	.42	38,091	25.62	27.78	155,186
Cherokee	1204	1.45	.49	10,500	17.51	21.91	100,371
Choctaw	1295	2.30	.53	35,417	20.80	30.78	235,758
LeFlore	1364	1.93	.56	64,109	26.38	29.70	397,031
Pushmataha	1438	2.08	.59	36,380	29.92	33.94	150,653
Pittsburg	1488	1.98	.61	97,468	29.58	34.37	482,924
Latimer	1527	1.73	.62	20,961	26.55	33.15	101,051
Pottawatomie	1545	2.19	.63	3,208	33.95	37.48	793,685
Greer	1548	2.16	.63	43,642	33.54	33.71	323,463
Caddo	1563	1.70	.63	51,257	26.61	28.79	436,664
Hughes	1564	1.90	.64	51,087	29.82	30.74	301,737
Mayes	1598	1.69	.65	19,616	27.15	33.15	163,521
Ottawa	1605	2.21	.66	21,304	35.60	35.77	434,193
Bryan	1626	2.80	.66	45,511	37.05	41.61	419,610
Total	\$24,497	\$43.10		\$844,722	\$535.49	\$594.32	\$5,441,223
State Av- erages--	2,442	1.75	100				
Average of Quartile I	1,313	2.26	.53		28.29	31.55	
Range	821-1,626						
Range							
Difference	805						
State							
Average	2,442	1.75	100		38.84	43.16	



COMPARISONS BASED ON WEALTH

<u>County</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Wealth</u>	<u>Quartile II:</u>		<u>Per Capita</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>	<u>Current</u>
	<u>Wealth</u>	<u>Expended</u>	<u>Index</u>	<u>State Aid</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>
	<u>Ages 6--21</u>				<u>Based on</u>	<u>Based on</u>		<u>1930</u>
					<u>Enumeration</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>		
McClain	\$ 1632	\$ 1.72	.67	\$25,844	\$ 28.16	\$ 30.51	\$	214,899
Beckham	1657	1.79	.68	33,452	29.70	33.69		313,846
Garvin	1670	1.78	.68	41,410	29.73	32.53		507,009
Okfuskee	1680	2.12	.69	17,686	35.68	38.21		351,311
Harmon	1741	1.90	.71	16,212	33.18	34.85		162,087
Stephens	1741	1.95	.71	32,844	34.11	37.06		385,441
Coal	1743	2.19	.71	33,165	38.27	40.18		152,369
Roger Mills	1752	1.82	.72	34,812	32.02	35.22		161,640
Pontotoc	1764	1.97	.72	50,211	34.90	36.88		376,857
Jackson	1776	1.96	.73	50,440	34.92	36.50		341,383
Atoka	1811	1.81	.74	22,889	32.85	36.25		161,691
Johnston	1839	1.93	.75	36,909	35.65	38.84		158,328
Washita	1860	1.63	.76	40,475	30.35	36.16		309,408
Love	1888	2.13	.77	12,446	40.20	45.30		133,736
Creek	1900	1.87	.78	25,879	35.54	40.02		823,557
Grady	1900	1.54	.78	19,434	29.43	35.04		507,009
Comanche	1911	1.66	.78	23,699	31.73	37.88		309,044
Cotton	1930	1.74	.79	15,948	33.68	38.63		178,669
Wagoner	1954	1.51	.80	7,113	29.56	30.44		229,511
Total	\$34,149	\$35.02		\$495,472	\$631.79	\$699.30		\$5,777,795

Average of  
Quartile II 1,797  
Range \$1,632-1,954  
Range Differ-  
ence 322

# COMPARISONS BASED ON WEALTH

## Quartile III

<u>County</u>	<u>Per Capita</u> <u>Wealth</u>  <u>Ages 6--21</u>	<u>Amount</u> <u>Expended</u>	<u>Wealth</u> <u>Index</u>	<u>State Aid</u>	<u>Per Capita</u> <u>Cost</u> <u>Based on</u> <u>Enumeration</u>	<u>Per Capita</u> <u>Cost</u> <u>Based on</u> <u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>Expenditures</u> <u>1930</u>
Kiowa	\$ 1,981	\$ 1.61	.81	\$ 18,397	\$ 32.02	\$ 36.11	\$ 321,343
Jefferson	2,052	1.61	.84	31,527	33.09	36.44	201,446
Cleveland	2,069	1.54	.85	14,510	31.99	33.40	255,688
Marshall	2,069	1.77	.85	17,124	36.83	39.97	136,303
Okmulgee	2,097	1.80	.86	32,947	37.79	42.20	735,869
Dewey	2,111	1.88	.86	26,358	39.74	43.92	177,147
Seminole	2,142	2.08	.88	20	44.65	46.97	1,090,323
Murray	2,161	1.72	.88	6,929	37.25	41.92	144,359
Blaine	2,345	1.65	.96	25,401	38.81	43.80	268,242
Nowata	2,391	1.63	.98	4,817	38.99	44.35	181,290
Carter	2,501	1.80	1.03	17,940	45.17	49.77	637,721
Muskogee	2,508	1.62	1.03	12,034	40.79	44.84	829,164
Lincoln	2,524	1.35	1.03	15,794	34.08	36.21	388,458
Rogers	2,527	1.46	1.03	3,500	37.12	38.84	233,231
Custer	2,543	1.45	1.04	4,205	37.03	39.31	306,922
Tillman	2,654	1.55	1.09	11,162	41.37	45.23	331,358
Harper	2,786	1.75	1.14	17,325	48.91	58.32	129,084
Logan	2,787	1.55	1.14	377	43.32	49.33	351,090
Craig	2,889	1.33	1.18	4,902	38.44	44.42	208,998
Total	\$45,127	\$31.15		\$265,269	\$737.39	\$815.35	\$6,918,036
Average of Quartile III	2,375	1.64	.97		38.59	42.92	
Range	\$1,981-2,889						
Range Difference	908						

# COMPARISONS BASED ON WEALTH

## Quartile IV

<u>County</u>	<u>Per Capita Wealth</u>	<u>Amount Expended</u>	<u>Wealth Index</u>	<u>State Aid</u>	<u>Per Capita Cost Based on Enumeration</u>	<u>Per Capita Cost Based on Enrollment</u>	<u>Current Expenditures 1930</u>
	<u>Ages 6--21</u>						
Pawnee	\$ 3,055	\$ 1.35	1.25	\$ 7,520	\$ 41.25	\$ 48.00	\$ 268,332
Canadian	3,236	1.24	1.32	5,013	40.24	46.46	324,060
Major	3,380	1.27	1.38	14,754	43.05	52.78	166,268
Osage	3,426	1.71	1.40	6,408	58.59	64.24	932,508
Oklahoma	3,466	1.38	1.42	14,480	48.03	55.80	2,566,347
Ellis	3,679	1.46	1.51	6,769	53.90	55.27	177,982
Woodward	3,795	1.44	1.55	7,097	55.02	62.41	250,022
Payne	3,858	1.17	1.58	5,131	45.41	49.93	531,881
Kingfisher	3,863	1.38	1.58	0	53.39	60.55	272,308
Woods	3,872	1.10	1.59	6,505	42.59	45.18	211,209
Tulsa	3,947	1.64	1.62	12,413	64.90	72.02	3,239,932
Noble	4,057	1.24	1.66	0	50.47	59.39	234,549
Beaver	4,116	1.29	1.68	3,793	53.19	62.97	202,659
Garfield	4,383	1.21	1.79	1,047	53.30	63.47	643,089
Key	4,439	1.31	1.82	750	58.44	61.48	781,391
Washington	4,530	1.38	1.85	1,158	62.89	68.63	492,334
Texas	4,821	1.16	1.97	4,235	56.34	63.93	251,712
Alfalfa	5,427	1.18	2.22	6,197	64.25	75.65	302,790
Cimmaron	6,082	1.20	2.49	750	73.02	76.20	115,759
Grant	6,627	1.02	2.71	398	67.92	69.92	287,310
Total	\$84,059	\$26.13	\$34.40	\$104,418	\$108,617	\$121,353	\$12,252,442

Average of  
Quartile IV 4,203  
Range \$3,056,627  
Range Difference 3,572

# COMPARISONS BASED ON INCOME

## Quartile I

<u>County</u>	<u>Income in Thousands</u>			<u>Income per Capita</u>	<u>Amount Expended for Education per \$100</u>	<u>Index to Economic Ability Based on Income</u>	<u>Gross Production Apportioned to School Funds</u>
	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Farm</u>	<u>Total</u>				
State	\$294,455	\$810,025	\$1,113,480	\$466	\$ 3.07	100	
Seminole	6,792	2,997	9,787	125	10.39	27	\$663,315
Delaware	1,486	1,437	2,923	190	4.20	41	
Adair	2,194	8,790	3,073	208	4.58	44	
Pottawatomie	11,746	4,839	16,585	249	4.49	53	248,361
Latimer	1,981	907	2,888	258	3.89	55	
Roger Mills	1,698	1,994	3,692	261	4.77	56	
McCurtain	5,802	3,432	9,234	266	3.50	57	
Pushmataha	2,406	1,538	3,944	268	4.05	58	
Cherokee	2,406	1,672	4,078	273	2.73	59	
Le Flore	7,712	4,284	11,996	280	3.28	60	306
Mayes	2,759	2,274	5,033	281	3.42	60	
Wagoner	3,396	3,027	6,423	286	3.61	60	1,673
Cimmaron	567	1,017	1,584	293	6.86	63	
Sequoyah	3,184	2,541	5,725	294	3.66	63	145
Atoka	2,406	1,997	4,403	303	3.78	65	
McIntosh	4,033	4,056	8,089	313	3.16	67	33
Haskell	2,547	2,603	5,150	318	3.08	68	1 22
Rogers	4,458	1,594	6,052	319	3.82	68	4,545
Pittsburg	12,594	3,711	16,365	323	2.89	69	305
Total	80,167	46,799	126,966	5108	80.16		918,405

Average of  
Quartile I  
Range  
Range Difference

286  
125-323  
198

4.22

57

20

# COMPARISONS BASED ON INCOME

## Quartile II

<u>County</u>	<u>Income in Thousands</u>			<u>Income per Capita</u>	<u>Amount Expended for Education per \$100</u>	<u>Index to Economic Ability Based on Income</u>	<u>Gross Production Apportioned to School Funds</u>
	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Farm</u>	<u>Total</u>				
Pontotoc	\$ 7,146	\$3,466	\$10,612	\$327	\$2.28	70	\$13,280
Cleveland	5,094	3,008	8,102	328	3.18	70	
McClain	3,396	3,783	7,179	333	2.97	71	
Choctaw	2,406	1,672	4,078	340	3.08	75	
Craig	3,821	2,330	6,151	341	3.14	73	9
Custer	5,164	4,289	9,453	344	3.12	74	
Murray	2,759	1,541	4,300	347	3.25	74	107
Hughes	7,288	3,390	10,678	352	3.92	75	13,978
Coal	2,335	1,725	4,060	352	3.95	76	
Dewey	2,335	2,375	4,710	355	3.59	76	
Grady	10,401	7,156	17,557	367	2.34	79	13,780
Caddo	8,703	9,673	18,376	367	2.39	79	4,041
Beckham	5,660	5,038	10,698	369	2.77	79	553
Comanche	8,006	4,639	12,705	374	2.22	80	56
Blaine	4,033	3,813	7,846	375	3.15	80	
Ottawa	12,806	1,723	14,529	375	3.17	80	41,665
Nowata	3,749	1,402	5,151	379	3.51	81	11,039
Garvin	7,075	4,941	12,016	383	2.98	82	2,400
Lincoln	7,995	5,321	13,316	395	3.02	85	8,629
Total	110,232	71,285	181,517		57,03	1444	291,054

Average of  
Quartile II  
Range  
Range Difference

358  
327-395  
68

3.00

76

43

## COMPARISONS BASED ON INCOME

## Quartile III

<u>County</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Income in</u> <u>Farm</u>	<u>Thousands</u> <u>Total</u>	<u>Income</u> <u>per</u> <u>Capita</u>	<u>Amount</u> <u>Expended</u> <u>for</u> <u>Education</u> <u>per \$100</u> <u>Income</u>	<u>Index to</u> <u>Economic</u> <u>Ability</u> <u>Based on</u> <u>Income</u>	<u>Gross</u> <u>Production</u> <u>Apportioned</u> <u>to</u> <u>School Funds</u>
Stephens	\$ 8,986	\$4,745	\$13,731	\$404	\$2.76	87	\$32,109
Bryan	6,863	6,336	13,199	405	2.80	87	
Marshall	2,193	2,279	4,472	406	3.12	87	770
Johnston	2,830	2,559	5,389	412	3.18	88	
Logan	7,783	3,827	11,605	415	3.03	89	44,900
Jefferson	3,538	3,723	7,261	418	2.91	90	3,677
Woodward	3,962	2,678	6,640	419	3.63	90	
Payne	12,169	3,007	15,176	423	4.10	91	19,933
Okfuskee	7,358	5,435	12,793	441	2.79	95	27,109
Major	2,477	2,989	5,466	448	3.03	96	
Love	1,981	2,431	4,412	448	3.12	96	
Greer	3,821	5,207	9,028	449	2.55	96	
Okmulgee	23,065	2,880	25,945	459	3.09	98	16,347
Ellis	2,335	2,500	4,835	459	3.44	98	
Canadian	8,206	4,367	12,573	473	2.48	101	
Cotton	3,467	3,839	7,306	473	2.70	101	4,400
Washita	5,023	8,952	13,975	475	2.20	102	
Garfield	16,485	5,978	22,463	494	2.97	106	21,078
Kiowa	6,296	8,468	14,764	498	1.96	107	13
Total	128,838	92,200	221,036	8419	55.86	1805	170,336

Average of  
Quartile III  
Range  
Range Difference

443  
404-498  
94

2.93

95

# COMPARISONS BASED ON INCOME

## Quartile IV

<u>County</u>	<u>Income in Thousands</u>			<u>Income per Capita</u>	<u>Amount Expended for Education per \$100 Income</u>	<u>Index to Economic Ability Based on Income</u>	<u>Gross Production Apportioned to School Funds</u>
	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Farm</u>	<u>Total</u>				
Pawnee	\$ 7,783	\$ 2,339	\$10,122	\$510	\$ 3.25	109	\$ 13,576
Kingfisher	3,466	4,699	8,165	519	2.61	111	
Woods	4,669	4,291	8,960	527	2.43	113	
Creek	31,343	3,722	35,065	548	1.93	117	98,208
Harmon	2,335	5,407	7,742	556	1.97	119	
Carter	19,385	3,400	22,785	557	3.17	119	65,322
Harper	1,556	2,799	4,355	561	2.78	120	
Texas	3,113	4,824	7,937	563	3.80	121	100
Osage	24,833	3,167	28,000	592	3.64	127	112,753
Noble	6,286	2,703	8,989	596	3.11	128	10,204
Kay	24,693	5,075	29,768	600	2.40	129	60,737
Jackson	6,579	10,836	17,415	606	1.91	130	
Washington	16,203	809	17,012	611	2.86	131	8,853
Muskogee	36,177	5,168	41,345	623	1.81	134	4,198
Beaver	2,264	4,893	7,157	624	3.88	134	
Alfalpa	4,246	5,795	10,041	660	3.16	142	
Grant	4,104	5,621	9,725	688	3.01	148	4,596
Tillman	3,113	4,824	7,937	731	1.90	157	373
Tulsa	134,499	2,504	137,003	731	3.23	157	11,302
Oklahoma	156,420	3,939	160,359	732	3.25	157	112,741
Total	493,067	86,815	579,882	12,135	56,10	2640	402,963

Average of  
Quartile IV  
Range  
Range Difference

606  
510-732  
122

2.80

132

45

### Adair County:

Adair county has a wealth index of 35, which means the economic strength of that county is only a little more than one-third the average for the state of Oklahoma. The amount expended for education per \$100 wealth is high but a large per cent of the amount comes from state aid funds. The sum, therefore, does not represent an outlay of an excessive amount by the people of Adair county. The per capita costs based on enumeration and enrollment are so low that the state aid as administered does not overcome the economic disadvantage due to the low economic index based on wealth.

The urban income is relatively high as compared with the farm income, but the per capita income is so low that the economic ability based on income does not offset in any way the economic weakness due to low wealth index.

The income index is 44, which shows that Adair county has less than one-half the economic strength due to income, of the average of the state. The low economic strength of Adair county is due to the mountainous topography, a poor soil, and a lack of industrial activity.

### Alfalfa County:

Alfalfa county represents almost the other end of the scale in its economic ability to support schools. The wealth index of 148 indicates that its wealth gives it strength al-



most one and one-half times that of the state average. It requires only a very low expenditure per \$100 wealth to support education, but the per capita expenditures are practically three times as great as those of Adair county, just considered.

Alfalpa county also ranks high in economic strength with income as a basis. The income index is 222, or more than two and one-fifth times the average of the state.

The urban and farm incomes are well balanced in Alfalfa county, with a slightly larger income going to the farms. This indicates a wealthy rural population, but does not bring down the urban averages as is the case in some of the poorer counties.

The economic strength of Alfalfa county is due mainly to its large per cent of very fertile soil under cultivation in money producing crops.

#### Atoka County:

Atoka county is another of the poorer counties of the state, due largely to the mountainous condition and poor soil of that section. The wealth index of 74 shows that this county has less than three-fourths the wealth per capita of the average for the state. The expenditure for education per \$100 wealth is relatively low, notwithstanding the fact that approximately one-eighth of the money comes from the State aid fund.

The per capita costs based on enumeration and enrollment

are only about one-half that of the county just considered-- Alfalfa--are also below the average for the state.

The income index of Atoka county is 65, or approximately two-thirds of the average for the state. The urban and farm incomes are both low. The economic strength as indicated by income is lower than that indicated by wealth. A relatively high expenditure for education per \$100 income is given for Atoka county, this being due to a low income index and to the addition of State aid funds.

#### Beaver County:

Beaver county represents the sparsely settled portion or plains section of Oklahoma's panhandle. The per capita wealth is relatively high. The index of 168 indicates that the economic strength based on wealth, is one and two-thirds times that of the state average. The expenditures per \$100 wealth are about average and the per capita cost is above average, showing that the economic effort is commensurate with ability.

The urban income is less than the farm income, so that there are not many poor sections to lower the average of the county. State aid is very small. The amount spent for education per \$100 income is relatively high, this being due to small enrollment per teacher in the one room schools of the county.<sup>1</sup> The index ability based on

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<sup>1</sup> Thirteenth Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Schools, p. 243.

incomes is 134, or one and one-third times the average for the state. There is no income from oil or mineral tax in Beaver county.

The economic strength as indicated, is probably due to the fact that there are only a small number of people to claim the natural resources, and also to the lack of a public utilities tax.

Beckham County:

Beckham county is below the average of the state, both in wealth and income. The wealth index is only 68, while the income index is 79. The amount spent for education per \$100 wealth is relatively low, considering that approximately one-tenth of its expenditures are given by the state from State aid funds.

The income is well balanced between the urban and farm communities, so that the economic weakness is general rather than concentrated in rural districts.

The reason that Beckham county does not rank so high in economic strength as do many of the other counties is that only fifty per cent of its land is under cultivation, and the great gypsum beds, which cause this lack of agricultural activity, have not been developed to any use.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Oklahoma Almanac, 1930, p. 134.

Blaine County:

Blaine county is almost up to the state average in ability based on wealth, as its index of 96 shows. The expenditures for public education amount only to \$1.65 for each \$100 wealth, with eight per cent of all current expenditures paid by State aid. Blaine county's income index is lower than its wealth index, its eighty being about four-fifths of the state average. Three dollars and fifteen cents per \$100 income are spent for education, which is above the state average.

There is no oil or mineral income for schools. The agricultural and live stock industries of Blaine county are highly developed, and as an agricultural county, the economic strength is above the average.

Bryan County:

Bryan county is in the poorer section of the state with a wealth index of 66, or two-thirds of the state average. The expenditure for education per \$100 wealth is a little above average with per capita costs below average. The state furnishes about one-tenth of the money expended for educational purposes from State aid funds.

The income of Bryan county is relatively higher than its wealth, the index based on income being 87, or seven-eighths of the state average. The urban and farm incomes are about equally balanced, which fact indicates that con-

ditions are generally uniform throughout the county.

Caddo County:

Caddo county is among the lower counties in per capita wealth, its index being 64, or less than two-thirds of the state average. The per capita costs are low, and about one-twentieth of the expenditures are from weak school funds or state aid. The \$1.70 expenditure per \$100 wealth is very low. Urban and farm incomes are well balanced, so that the economic weakness is general rather than in farm communities alone.

The low indices of economic strength are due to the fact that Caddo county is purely agricultural, having little or no manufactures or mineral industries.

Canadian County:

Canadian county is in the group of counties with a high economic strength based on wealth. The index is 132, ore one and one-third times the state average. The expenditures for education per \$100 wealth is low, being only \$1.24, but the per capita costs are about average.

The income index for Canadian county is about the state average, 101. The urban income is nearly double the farm income. State aid funds constitute only a small part of the total amount, which indicates that above average economic strength is the rule in this county.

Canadian county's relatively high economic index is

due to its industrial center, ElReno; to the railroads, shops, and flour milling industry. Diversified farming adds its share to the economic strength of the county.

#### Carter County:

Carter county is on the border line of the poorer southern section of the state, but due to the fact that Ardmore, leading city in this county, serves as a distributing center in the southern and southeastern portion of the state, the wealth index is about average--103. The per capita costs are little above average.

The income index is 119, or about one and one-fifth times the state average. The urban income is near six times the farm income, this difference being due to Ardmore's commercial importance as a distributing point, as well as to the oil development in Carter county. Due to the distribution of gross production tax, a great amount of state aid is not necessary in this county.

#### Cherokee County:

Cherokee county, in the extreme east of Oklahoma, is one of those counties low in economic ability to support education. Its wealth index is 49, or less than one-half the state average. Its per capita costs are the lowest in the state and its expenditures for education per \$100 wealth are among the smallest in the state. This low wealth index

is due to the rough, hilly topography, and to the poor soil of the county. The state, through the weak school fund, furnishes about one-seventh of the expenditures for Cherokee county schools.

The income index is little better than that for wealth, being only 59, or about three-fifths of the state average. The urban income is greater than the farm income and this fact, together with the amount of state aid given its schools, is indicative of the low economic strength which prevails in farm communities in Cherokee county.

#### Choctaw County:

Choctaw county, although in a different section of the state, is weak in economic strength. Its wealth index of 53 is little more than one-half the state's average. A relatively high expenditure for education per \$100 wealth is made in Choctaw county, and the per capita costs are higher than those of Cherokee county, but still below the state average.

The income index of Choctaw county is relatively higher than the wealth index, but still is only 73, or less than three-fourths the state average. Urban income is greater than rural income.

Choctaw county's lack of economic strength is due to the fact that it is dominantly agricultural and that the

agriculture is of the unprofitable type so often found in the south, namely, small cotton farming. Only about twenty per cent of the total area is under cultivation.<sup>3</sup>

Cimmaron County:

Cimmaron county is second in wealth per capita for persons between the ages of six and twenty-one, with a wealth index of 249, or about two and one-half times the state average. Expenditures for education per \$100 wealth are very low, being only \$1.20. Per capita costs are the highest in the state, this being due to the large number of districts having a small enrollment, and to the very few larger school units. Cimmaron county is a sparsely settled section, and has little urban wealth or income.

This is one county in which there seems to be little correlation between per capita wealth and income, the income index being only 63, or little more than three-fifths the state average. The arid climate and sparse settlement makes the economic strength to support education low.

Cleveland County:

Cleveland county approaches the state average in wealth index, but it has less than seven-eighths of the 100 index for the entire state. Per capita costs are below the state average. Expenditures for education per \$100 wealth are relatively low, amounting to only \$1.54.

The income index of 70 is lower than the wealth index.

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<sup>3</sup> Oklahoma Almanac, 1930, p. 138.



Urban income ranks higher than does farm income, due to the university payroll. Portions of the county are very productive, but the southeastern part is sand and clay which has eroded to such an extent that most of it has been abandoned. Fifty-four per cent of the farms are operated by tenants. It is the sum of such factors that give Cleveland county low economic strength.

Coal County:

Coal county is in the section of low economic strength, having a wealth index of 71, or less than three-fourths the average per capita wealth. The per capita costs for education in Coal county are almost average, while the expenditures for education per \$100 wealth are registered at the comparatively high figure of \$2.19.

The income index is a little above the wealth index, and due to mining and rock crushing industries, the urban income exceeds that of the farm.

No income results from gross production of minerals. The northern sections of the county are hills; the southern part is prairie, but neither agriculture nor mining have been developed sufficiently to bring the economic strength above average.

Comanche County:

Comanche county is in the large cotton farming area, but its wealth is limited, due to the fact that practically one-half of the county has been reserved by the United States

government for the Fort Sill Military Reservation and for game and forest preserves.<sup>4</sup> Per capita cost for education is below average and the amount spent for education per \$100 is low as compared with state average.

The income index is 80, or four-fifths of state average. Urban income is nearly double that of the farm, due to the United States government pay roll.<sup>5</sup>

State aid supplies one-twelfth of the county's school expenditures.

#### Cotton County:

Cotton county is another county in the large cotton-farming area. It has a wealth index of 79, which is about four-fifths of the average for the state. The greater portion of the land is tillable, but due to the type of agriculture and to the fact that cotton is practically the only product, the wealth index is not high. Per capita costs for schools are below the average of the state and the expenditures per \$100 wealth are likewise low.

The income of Cotton county is little above the state average, having an index of 101. A very small amount for school support comes from a gross production tax, but it is necessary that an additional sum be granted from State aid.

#### Craig County:

Craig county, located in the northeastern corner of the state, is in the general farming area and has a wealth

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<sup>4</sup> Oklahoma Almanac, 1930, p. 140.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., p. 140.

index of 118, or almost one and one-fifth times that of the state average. The waste land in Craig county constitutes about ten per cent of the total area, the greater portion being in cultivation and in pasture for live stock.<sup>6</sup> The expenditures per capita for education are practically equal to the state average.

The income index does not rank so high for Craig county, being only 73, or less than three-fourths that of the state average. A lack of any manufacturing makes the income index relatively low. A small amount of gross production tax, and an inconsiderable amount of state aid are added to the school funds of Craig county.

—Creek county:

Creek county is in the general or diversified farming area, but its largest agricultural crop is cotton. The wealth index is low, amounting only to 78, while the per capita cost for education is below the average for the state.

The oil industry overshadows the agricultural production, and since oil is produced in practically every section of the county, agriculture is given little chance for full development.

Creek county's income index is more favorable, being 117. The urban income, due to oil and industries other than agriculture, is about eight and one-half times the farm income. Gross production tax and state aid constitute

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<sup>6</sup> Oklahoma Almanac, 1930, p. 141.

one-eighth of the funds expended for educational purposes.

Custer County:

Custer county is in the border line between the large wheat and cotton farming sections and divides its areas about equally between the two crops.<sup>7</sup> The wealth index of 104 is slightly above the state average, while per capita cost for education is below state average.

The income index drops to only 73. Urban income is higher than farm income, due to the Southwestern State Teachers' College, to public buildings, and road construction in that county. There is no school support from gross production tax, but there is a small amount of state aid, totalling \$4205 for the entire county.

Delaware County:

Delaware county, located in the eastern borderline of Oklahoma, is bounded on the east, both by Missouri and by Arkansas. It is the second lowest county in per capita wealth in the state, the wealth index reaching only to 35, or little more than one-third the state average.

The per capita costs are about twenty-five per cent below the state average, and of the expenditure for schools, the state aid fund furnishes thirty-seven per cent. The \$3.12 expended for education per \$100 wealth appears high, but more than one-third of the amount comes from the state's weak school fund.

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<sup>7</sup> Oklahoma Almanac, 1930, p. 142.

The income index of Delaware county also is second lowest in the state, being only 41, or about two-fifths of the average for the state. There is no mineral or gross production tax to add to the school funds.

The comparatively low economic strength of Delaware county is due to the fact that it lies almost wholly in the Ozark uplift, and only a small per cent of the area is cultivated. Its industries other than agriculture, are lumbering, cheese-making, and furniture making, although they yield, altogether, very little income.<sup>8</sup>

Dewey County:

Dewey county, located in the west central section of the state, approaches the state average in wealth, with an index of 86. Per capita costs are almost the same as the state average.

The index of income for Dewey county is 76, which indicates that the per capita income is three-fourths that of the state as a whole.

Dewey county is on the border line between the wheat and cotton areas and its agricultural crops are divided between these two products.<sup>9</sup> The soil is largely sandy loam, although one-third of the area is made up of black jack hills. The soil is not richly productive, and since other industries

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<sup>8</sup> Almanac, Oklahoma, 1930, p. 143.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., p. 143.

have not been developed, this county does not rank as high as do some of the nearby counties. Fifteen per cent of the expenditures for schools are paid for by state aid.

Ellis County:

Ellis county, bordering Texas and the Oklahoma pan-handle, ranks high in wealth per capita. The index of 151 is one and one-half times that of the state average. The per capita cost is approximately thirty per cent above that of the state as a whole. Expenditures for education per \$100 wealth are low in this county, being only \$1.46.

The income index of 98 is almost the state average, while expenditures per \$100 income are high, reaching \$3.14 in comparison with the average figure of \$3.07. Only a small amount of state aid is given this county.

Ellis county ranks high in economic ability to support education, due mainly to the large wheat farms and to a profitable system of agriculture. There are practically no industries other than agriculture.

Garfield County:

Garfield county, in the north central wheat-producing area, is one of the counties of highest wealth per capita, having an index of 179; this means that it ranks one and three-fourths times the average of the state. There is a low expenditure of \$1.21 per \$100 wealth. Per capita costs are almost fifty per cent above the state average.

The income index for Garfield is high, reaching 106, although the amount expended per \$100 income is somewhat below the state average, amounting to \$2.97.

The superior economic strength of Garfield county is due partly to the fact that its principal city, Enid, has several well developed industrial enterprises, among which oil refining, flour milling, and wholesale distributing are most important.<sup>10</sup> The soil is rich and productive and helps to place Garfield county as the center of one of the greatest wheat growing sections in the United States.

A small amount of gross production tax is produced for school use, to which is added a less amount of state aid.

#### Garvin County:

Garvin county is a south central county, on the borderline between the large cotton farms of the southwest and the small cotton farms of the south-east.

Per capita costs for education are about twenty-five per cent below the average for the state. The wealth index of 68 ranks about two-thirds that of the average.

The income index for Garvin county is 82, which is approximately that of the state as a whole. The expenditures per \$100 wealth are low, but the expenditures per \$100 income rate a little more than the state average.

As an agricultural county, Garvin is about average in

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<sup>10</sup> Oklahoma Almanac, 1930, p. 144.

economic strength. There are some industrial enterprises in Pauls Valley, the chief city, where are located a cotton compress, grain elevators, cotton gins, and wholesale establishments.<sup>11</sup> Enough industrial activity exists to produce an urban income considerably above that of the rural districts.

Grady County:

Grady county is considered a southwestern cotton producing county. It has a wealth index of 78, or about average for agricultural counties in the cotton producing areas. Per capita costs are below the state average, as is the amount expended for education per \$100 wealth.

The income index for Grady county is 79, which is about four-fifths that of the state average. The city of Chickasha has railroad shops, a large broom carn warehouse, a large cotton-seed oil mill, a flour mill, and the largest cattle feeding pens in the United States. Although these industries tend to raise the wealth and income of the county, they are not sufficient to bring up the wealth and income averages with those of the state.

About five per cent of total school costs are derived from gross production tax and from state aid combined.

Grant County:

Grant county has the highest wealth index in the state--

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<sup>11</sup> Oklahoma Almanac, 1930, p. 145.



271--which is almost two and three-fourths times the average for the state. An expenditure of \$1.02 per \$100 wealth is recorded, which figure is the lowest in the state. Per capita costs are almost sixty per cent above the state average.

Grant county is also high in income index, having a 148, or one and one-half times the average for the state. A small amount of gross production and state aid are added to the school expenditures, but the sum of both these items is less than five thousand dollars.

The fact that Grant county ranks highest in per capita wealth is due to the fertile soil, to the type of farming, and to the ability of the people.

#### Greer County:

Greer county is in the southwestern part of the state in the large cotton farming area. Its wealth index is low amounting only to 63, indicating less than two-thirds the ability of the state as a whole. Per capita costs are about twenty-five per cent below the average of the state; almost one-fifth of the expenditures for schools is furnished by the weak school fund. The amount expended for education per \$100 wealth is above the state average, but with the state aid deducted, it would be about average.

Greer county is approximately average in income index, with a 96, although the amount spent for education per \$100 income is below the average. The county affords no gross production tax, which might be added to school funds.

Greer county is rough and hilly, especially in the eastern part, through which the Wichita chain of mountains runs. There is a considerable amount of alkali in the soil so that agriculture, the principal industry, is handicapped. Granite and brick industries rank next to agriculture, and although they add to the total income, it does not rise any higher than the most of the cotton counties.

#### Harmon County:

Harmon county is another of the large cotton farming counties. It has a wealth index of 71, which is about average for cotton producing sections. Per capita expenditures for education rank about twenty per cent below the average for the state, even after ten per cent is furnished by the state aid fund. There is no gross production tax to add to school funds.

The income index is high, being 119, or almost one and one-fifth the state average.

The best soil of Harmon county is not exceedingly productive, while the southern part of the county is dotted with sand dunes which render that part non-productive entirely. A gas refinery and a cotton-seed oil mill constitute the manufacturing industries.

#### Harper County:

Harper county is in the wheat producing section of the state. Its wealth index is 114, or about one and one-seventh times the state average. Per capita costs for education

are twenty-five per cent above the average, while the amount expended for education per \$100 wealth is just equivalent to the state average.

Harper county has an income index of 120, which is one and one-fifth that of the state as a whole. Less than the state average is expended per \$100 income.

Harper county is a high plain, with light sandy soil<sup>12</sup> that is less productive than that of its neighbors. This accounts for there being a lower economic strength in Harper county than in the other wheat producing counties. About one-eighth of the money spent for schools comes from state aid.

#### Haskell County:

Haskell county's wealth index of 42 makes it rank about two-fifths as high as the state average. Per capita costs for education are about one-third less than the average for the state. The amount spent for education per \$100 wealth is above average, but more than twenty-five per cent of the school expenditures comes from the state aid fund.

The income index of 68 is about two-thirds that of the state average, while expenditures per \$100 income are almost the same as the state average. The low economic ability found in Haskell county is due to the hilly, rocky land and to the little industrial development.

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<sup>12</sup> Oklahoma Almanac, 1930, p. 147.

### Hughes County:

Hughes county is on the border line between the general farming area and the small farm cotton producing area. About 90 per cent of the land is tillable, but due to the type of farming, the rural income is less than one-half that of the urban income.

The wealth index of Hughes county is only 64, or less than two-thirds the state average. Per capita expenditures for education are one-third less than the state average, even though the weak school fund contributes one-sixth of the expenditures for schools.

The income index is 75, or just three-fourths the state average. There are no well developed industries in Hughes county; this lack, couples with the type of farming to produce a low economic ability. Gross production adds a very small amount toward the school fund.

### Jackson county:

Jackson county is in the large cotton farm area. The wealth index of 73 is less than three-fourths the state average. Per capita expenditures for education are about twelve per cent below the state expenditures as a whole, even though the state aid funds furnish nearly fifteen per cent of the amount spent on schools in this county.

The income index for Jackson county is very high for a cotton producing county, amounting to 130; it is not necessary, therefore, to spend such a great amount for schools

per \$100 income. The county ranks highest in economic ability of any of the typical cotton producing counties. Its soil is fertile and practically eighty per cent of it is cultivated. Its chief city, Altus, is a center for distribution in the southwestern part of the state. Here are located the largest cotton compress in the state, a large cotton-seed oil mill, creameries, and a foundry. All these industries add to the wealth and income of Jackson county and increase its economic strength to a considerable extent. There is no gross production tax.

#### Jefferson County:

Jefferson county is another county located in the large farm cotton producing area. It has a wealth index of 84. The per capita costs for education are almost twenty per cent below the average for the state. Fifteen per cent of the money for school expenditures is furnished by the state aid fund.

Jefferson county has an income index of 90; less than the average amount per \$100 income is spent for education. Considering the cotton producing counties, Jefferson is above the average in economic strength. The railroad shops at Waurika and a cotton compress and several gins add to the total wealth and income. There is a small gross production tax, which is added to school funds.

#### Johnston County:

Johnston county is in the small farm cotton growing area.

It has a wealth index of 75, or three-fourths the state average. Seventeen per cent of school expenditures for the county is furnished by the state.

The income index of 88 amounts to seven-eighths of the state average. The county is mountainous and the crop production as given by the 1928-1929 report,<sup>13</sup> shows that the cultivated area is limited and that crops are not large. The granite quarries at Tishomingo add somewhat to the income of the county. No gross production funds exist.

#### Kay County:

Kay county is in the north central part of the state, on the border line between the wheat producing area and the general farming area of the northeast. It has a wealth index of 182, indicating that it has almost one and seven-eighths the wealth per capita as has the average county of the state.

Per capita expenditures for education are about 40 per cent above the state average, there being only a very small amount of aid contributed from the state funds.

The income index of Kay county is relatively high, totalling 129, or about one and one-third times the state average. The county's economic strength is due to the rich agricultural land and varied farm crops, to the live stock and oil industries. The gross production tax yields sixty thousand

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<sup>13</sup> Oklahoma Almanac, 1930, p. 150.

dollars a year for schools.

#### Kingfisher County:

Kingfisher county is in the central part of the state. Its wealth index is 158, or almost one and three-fifths times the state average. Per capita costs are about 40 per cent above the state average. The expenditures per \$100 wealth need not be high, and equal only \$1.38.

The county also has a high income index, 111, which is slightly above the state average. Kingfisher county is one of the two counties that received no money from the state weak school fund. Neither is there a gross production tax to add to the school expenditures.

Seventy per cent of the land is cultivated, and the principal crop is wheat. Kingfisher is another of the rich agricultural counties that can attribute its economic strength to the products of the soil.

#### Kiowa County:

Kiowa county is located in the cotton growing area of large farms. Its wealth index is 81. The per capita costs for schools are twenty per cent below the state average. State aid amounts to about six per cent of the total expenditures.

The income index is higher than the average, rating 107. Farm income is higher than the urban income, which fact is due to the great amount of cotton and wheat produced. Granite

and concrete add to the urban and total wealth of the county.

Latimer County:

Latimer county, in the small cotton farm area, has the low wealth index of 62, or little more than three-fifths that of the state average. Per capita costs are twenty-five per cent below the state average.

The county is mountainous and only a small per cent of the land is suitable for farming. Coal mining is another industry, but neither farming nor mining is profitable enough to enable the county to support good schools. About twenty per cent of school support comes from the state aid fund. There is no gross production tax.

Le Flore County:

Le Flore county is in the southeastern part of the state in the area of small cotton farms. It has a wealth index of 56, which is little more than one-half the average for the state. Per capita costs for education are about one-third less than the state average. There is no gross production or mineral income for school support, while about one-sixth of the school expenditures is derived from the weak school fund.

The income index of 60 is also low, being two-fifths the average for the state. This county consists of a large mountainous area, with some good farm land and a great amount of waste land. Coal mining is the principal industry.



A glass manufacturing plant at Poteau adds slightly to the urban income, but the industries are not extensive enough to give the county a strong economic index for the support of its schools.

Lincoln County:

Lincoln county, located in the central part of the state, has a wealth index of 103, which is above the average. Per capita costs are almost twenty per cent below the average of the state. About four per cent of the school expenditures is supplied by the state's weak school fund. The gross production tax adds another two per cent.

The income index is 85, with urban income exceeding that of the farms. Agriculture is the principal industry and cotton is the principal crop. The economic strength of Lincoln county is somewhat greater than that of a typical cotton producing county, due to a small production of oil.

Logan County:

Logan county is in the central part of the state. It has a wealth index of 114, or about one and one-seventh times that of the state average. Per capita costs are twelve and one-half per cent above the state average. State aid adds a negligible amount, while the gross production tax yields about one-eighth of the total amount spent for schools.

The income index for Logan county is 89, the urban income being double that of the farms. The low farm income is due to the poor productive qualities of the soil and to sheet

erosion in many places. The unusual urban income is due to the state fraternal institutions and to the oil and manufacturing industries of Guthrie.

Love County:

Love county is located in the southeastern part of the state, in the area of small cotton farms. Its wealth index is 77. The expenditures per capita for schools are a little above the state average, although the state furnishes nine per cent of the school funds from the weak school money.

Love county has a high income index of 96, the farm income being greater than the urban, due to the fertility of the soil and to the tendency to develop diversified farming in this county. There is no gross production tax. Economic ability ranks above that of the cotton producing counties joining it.

Major County:

Major county is located in the northwest wheat growing area, and has a wealth index of 138. Per capita expenditures for schools are about twenty per cent above the state average, the state aid fund being drawn upon for about eight per cent of the total amount. There is no gross production tax to further school funds.

The income index is 96, or almost average. One-half of the county is occupied by the Glass mountains, and is therefore not productive. About one-third is level wheat land,

which fact accounts for Major county's ranking lower than its wheat-producing neighbors.

Marshall County:

Marshall county is in the southeastern part of the state, in the small cotton farm area. The wealth index of 85 is above the average for the cotton producing group. Per capita expenditures for education are only about ten per cent below that of the state average, although one-eighth of school support comes from the state aid fund. There is also a small amount of gross production tax which is added to the school money.

The income index is about the same as the wealth index--87. Farm and urban incomes are nearly equal.

The reason for Marshall's economic advantage over the other cotton producing counties to the east is its rich soil and a development of diversified farming.

Mayes County:

Mayes county, in the northeastern part of the state, is in the general farming area. It has a low wealth index of 65, which is only three-fifths of the state average. Per capita cost is more than twenty-five per cent below that of the state as a whole. Twelve and one-half per cent of the total is furnished by state aid.

The income index is only 60, farm and urban incomes being about equal. There is no gross production tax to add to school expenditures.

Mayes county is strictly agricultural, but has a large portion of its eastern area in the Ozark uplift, which is unproductive. There are some very productive lands, but a great deal of the prairie regions of the north is pastured or used for prairie hay. The lack of industries and the limited agriculture gives to the county a low economic index.

#### McClain County:

McClain county, in the central part of the state, has a low income index of 67, which is two-thirds the state average. Per capita costs are about one-third less than the average of the state, although the state furnishes one-eighths of the total school expenditures.

The income index is 71, urban and farm incomes ranking about equally. Fifty per cent of the total area is in farms, broom corn being the principal crop. Industries of the county include a cotton-seed oil mill, a flour mill, and gins, but altogether, they do not give the county an economic index much above the average cotton county.

#### McCurtain County:

McCurtain county has the lowest wealth index of all the counties of the state, 34, or one-third the average. Per capita expenditures for education are about one-third less than the average of the state. The state furnishes the greatest amount of state aid to McCurtain county of any

county in the state, one-third of all school costs being paid from the weak school fund.

McCurtain county also has a very low income index of 57, which is little more than one-half the state average. About two-thirds of the total area of the county is mountainous or hilly. The remaining area is good bottom land, but there are no industries other than farming and live stock raising, and they do not yield an income sufficient to care for the educational interests.

#### McIntosh County:

McIntosh county is in the cotton producing area, with a wealth index near the bottom of the list. Forty-one is only two-fifths of the state average. The per capita expenditure is about one-third less than the state average, while twenty-three per cent of the school expenditures comes from the state aid fund.

McIntosh county also has a low income index of 67, farm and urban incomes ranking approximately the same. There is a portion of the county in the two Canadian river bottoms which is very productive, but the upland and hill regions contain poor soil. No manufactures or industries other than agriculture of the cotton farming type exist, which accounts for the low economic index of McIntosh county.

#### Murray County:

Murray county, in the south central part of the state,

has a wealth index of 88. Its per capita cost for schools is about five per cent below that of the state average. Less than five per cent of the school support is derived from state aid funds.

The income index is 74, or approximately three-fourths the state average, urban income ranking higher, comparatively, than the farm. This last is due mainly to the fact that the southern portion of the county is in the Arbuckle mountains, while the state institution and tourist trade add to the urban income. Platt national park also takes a portion of the county, which otherwise might add to the rural income.

#### Muskogee County:

Muskogee county, located in the eastern part of the state, has a wealth index of 103. The per capita costs for education are little above the state average, weak school aid providing one per cent of the total expenditures. Gross production adds about three per cent more to the school fund.

The income index is 134, or one and one-third times the average of the state. Urban income equals about seven times that of the rural districts.

The economic superiority of Muskogee is due to the fact that the city of Muskogee is a railroad center and a distributing point for the northeastern part of the state. There are also refineries and small manufacturing industries in the city which raise the urban income.

### Noble County:

Noble county is in the north central part of the state on the border line between the wheat producing area of the north west and the general farming area of the northeast. It has a wealth index of 166, or one and two-thirds times that of the state average. Per capita costs are about thirty-five per cent above state average. The amount expended for education per \$100 wealth is low, being only \$1.24. Noble county is one of the two counties in the state that receives no state aid for school.

The income index for Noble county is 128--one and one-fourth times the state average. Urban income more than doubles farm income. The gross production tax adds about four per cent to the school funds of the county.

The economic strength of this county is due to its fertile soil, diversified farming, oil production, and to the importance of Perry, its chief city, as a distributing center for the surrounding countryside.

### Nowata County:

Nowata county is in the northeastern section of the state, in the general farming area. Its wealth index is 98, or practically average. Per capita costs are almost the same as the state average.

The income index of Nowata county is 81, or four-fifths of the state average, urban income being more than double

the farm income. This last is due to the fact that only about twenty per cent of the land is cultivated,<sup>14</sup> while oil and mining industries tend to bring the economic strength up to average. More than six per cent of the school funds come from gross production tax. State aid funds add less than three per cent.

#### Okfuskee County:

Okfuskee county is in the east central part of the state, on the border line between the general farming area and the small cotton farming area and the wealth index is only 69, a little more than two-thirds of the state average. Per capita cost is ten per cent below average.

The income index of Okfuskee county is 95, or almost average. Urban income is greater than farm income, due to oil development. Okfuskee county is above the average agricultural county only because of its oil industry. Seven per cent of school cost comes from gross production tax and five per cent additional from the weak school fund provided by the state.

#### Oklahoma County:

Oklahoma county is in the central part of the state, on the dividing line between the wheat and cotton areas. Its wealth index is 1.42 or one and two-fifths times the state average; per capita cost is about thirty per cent above state average.

Oklahoma county has an income index of 157, which is

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<sup>14</sup> Oklahoma Almanac, 1930, p. 158.



almost one and three-fifths times the state average, and thereby, the highest in the state.

The economic superiority of Oklahoma county is due only in a small way to agriculture, the most of its advantages being derived from the location of the state capitol within its boundaries. Oklahoma City likewise, serves as a distributing center for the state in many fields, while industrial activities and oil production add greatly to the wealth and income of Oklahoma county.

Gross production tax yields less than five per cent of the expenditures for Oklahoma county schools, while state aid funds grant them one per cent of their total expenditures.

#### Okmulgee County:

Okmulgee county is in the east central part of the state, bordering the general and cotton farming areas. It has a wealth index of 86, which is seven-eighths of the state average. Per capita costs for education are about two per cent below the state average.

Okmulgee county has an income index of 98, which is just below the state average. Its urban income is approximately eight and one-half times that of the rural districts. The soil of Okmulgee county is productive in the valley areas but not so in the prairie and hilly portions.

The city of Okmulgee is the center of oil production

and Henryetta, in the southern part of the county, is the center of coal production for the surrounding areas. Plate glass and window factories, metal foundaries, smelters, chemical and cake factories, the manufacture of gasoline, oil, and by-products of oil are all found in the county.<sup>15</sup>

In addition to these, the Oklahoma Gas and Electric has a large plant near Okmulgee.

Mining, manufacturing, oil production, and farming combined do not give to Okmulgee the high economic index that one would expect, due to the fact that manufactures are running to capacity, while coal and oil are not produced at capacity; a general slump in all prices has cramped Okmulgee county's educational program until but two per cent of the total school funds comes from gross production tax. A little more than four per cent is added by state aid.

#### Osage County:

Osage county is in the northeastern part of the state and is a ranch and grazing country located between the grain and general farming areas. The wealth index is 140, or one and two-fifths times the state average. Per capita costs for education are about fifty per cent above the state average.<sup>16</sup>

The income index of Osage county is 127, urban income being about eight times the farm income.

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<sup>15</sup> Oklahoma Almanac, 1930, p. 160.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid., p. 160.

The economic strength of Osage county lies mainly in the oil and gas production, in the per capita payments to members of the Osage tribe of Indians from oil royalty, to lease sales, and to the grazing industry. Twelve and one-half per cent of the school funds comes from gross production tax, while less than one per cent is supplied by state aid.

Ottawa County:

Ottawa county is in the northeastern corner of the state in the general farming area. Its wealth index is 66, or two-thirds that of the state average; per capita cost is about twenty per cent below the state average.

Ottawa county's income index of 80 is four-fifths that of the state average, urban income amounting to nine times that of the farm income. This unusual difference is due to zinc mining in the Commerce and Pitcher areas, as well as in that section surrounding the county's commercial center, Miami.

n Nine per cent of the school funds for Ottawa county comes from gross production taxes, mainly on lead and zinc. The state adds to this nearly five per cent from state aid funds.

The lack of a greater economic strength in Ottawa county can be explained by the fact that its principal industry, mining, does not operate to capacity at all times,

due to the fluctuating price of ore.

Pawnee County:

Pawnee county is on the border of the central and southeastern sections of the state. Its wealth index is 125--one and one-fourth times the state average; per capita cost is about ten per cent above average.

The economic strength of the county lies largely in its oil production and refining and in the manufacture of brick in Cleveland, a city in the eastern part of the county. Near five per cent of the school funds comes from gross production on oil. Less than three per cent is supplied by state aid funds.

Payne County:

Payne county is in the north central section of the state. It has a wealth index of 158, which is one and three-fifths times that of the state average; per capita expenditures for schools are about twelve and one-half per cent above the state average.

Its income index of 91 amounts to nine-tenths of the average for Oklahoma, the urban income being four times as great as that of the farms.

Payne county has three important towns: Stillwater, Cushing, and Yale; Cushing and Yale are centers of oil production and refining, Cushing being the pipe line center of a very large section. Stillwater is the county seat and the home of the Agricultural and Mechanical College. Incomes

from the industries resulting from oil as well as the college payroll constitute important sources of income, in addition to that due from agriculture.

The gross production tax yields less than four per cent of the school expenditures; state aid furnishes an additional one per cent.

Pittsburg County:

Pittsburg county is in the southeastern section of the state, in the small cotton farm area. It has a wealth index of 61, or three-fifths that of the state average; per capita costs for education are about twenty-five per cent below the average for the state. The income index is 69, urban income being three and one-half times the farm income.

The county consists largely of rolling prairie and timbered hills, which are not generally the most productive.

Three hundred and five dollars makes up the entire gross production tax spent for schools in the county. It is necessary that the state furnish twenty-two per cent of the total from state aid funds.

McAlister, chief city of Pittsburg county, is the center of the greatest coal mining district in the state. It boasts also a cotton seed oil mill, a brick factory, iron works, and a sash and door factory.<sup>17</sup> The city serves

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<sup>17</sup> Oklahoma Almanac, 1930, p. 162.

as a distributing point for a large surrounding territory. Because the mining and other listed industries pay such low annual wage, the economic strength of Pittsburg county is considerably below average.

Pontotoc County:

Pontotoc county is in the south central part of the state, bordering the small cotton farming area. It has a wealth index of 72; per capita costs are about twenty per cent below the state average.

The income index is 70, urban income being double that of the rural districts. The farm income is low, partly because of the type of farming; also, since it is a hilly country, only a small per cent of the area is cultivated. The urban income is increased by the commercial and industrial activities in Ada, the chief city. The largest Portland Cement plant in the south is located here. Caskets, stone ware, brick, and tile are listed among its manufactures. Due to a low wage scale, the economic strength of Pontotoc county is likewise low, in spite of its varied industries.

Less than four per cent of the school support comes from gross production, thirteen per cent being supplied by funds from state aid.

Pottawatomie County:

Pottawatomie county is in the central part of the state. It has a wealth index of 63; per capita costs are twenty per

cent below state average.

The income index is 53, urban income ranking about two and one-half times that of the farm income. Cotton is the principal farm product, but there is a tendency toward a diversified system of agriculture.<sup>18</sup> The economic weakness of this county is due largely to the demoralized condition of its principal industry, oil production and manufacture. Nevertheless, thirty-one per cent of the school expenditures come from the gross production tax, only a small portion being donated by state aid.

#### Roger Mills County:

Roger Mills county is in the west central part of the state, on the border line between the large cotton farming area and the wheat producing area. Its wealth index is 72; per capita expenditures for education are about twenty per cent below the state average.

The income index amounts to 56, and surprisingly, farm income exceeds the urban, in spite of sand hills and waste lands which make up considerable areas in the country. Wheat and cotton are the principal agricultural crops, but light rainfall is also a limiting factor in crop production.<sup>19</sup>

#### Rogers County:

Rogers county is in the northeastern part of the state, in the general farming area. Its wealth index is 103; per

<sup>18</sup> Oklahoma Almanac, 1930, p. 163.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid., p. 164.

capita costs are about ten per cent below the state average.

The income index is 68, urban income amounting to almost three times that of the farms. The prairie land is average in productivity, the principal crops being cotton, corn, and feed crops.<sup>20</sup> And yet, agricultural output is not sufficient to raise the income to the average of the state.

Less than two per cent of the school funds comes from gross production tax in Rogers county; one and one-half per cent additional is given by state aid funds.

#### Seminole County:

Seminole county is in the central portion of the state, bordering the cotton area of the southwest. It has a wealth index of 86; per capita costs for schools are about ten per cent above the state average.

Seminole county ranks lowest in income per capita in the state, this being due to the demoralized condition of the principal industry, oil production, when the 1930 data was taken. The agricultural industry has been considerably weakened by the development of oil.

The city of Seminole is rich, and yet, it is weak in proportion to its population. A large per cent of this population came there for industrial activities, and now

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<sup>20</sup> Oklahoma Almanac, 1930, p. 164.



the one industry--oil--is temporarily bankrupt.

Sixty-one per cent of school costs are derived from gross production tax on oil. An inconsiderable amount of state aid is added to the educational funds.

Sequoyah County:

Sequoyah county is on the eastern border of the state about half way between Red river and the Kansas line. It is between the general farming and small cotton farming areas, and has a wealth index of 37, or little more than one-third of the state average. Per capita cost is about one-third less than state average.

The income index of the county is 63, urban income somewhat exceeding the farm income. The country is hilly and timbered, most of the productive land lying in creek and river bottoms. Industries have not been developed and consequently, the economic ability of the county is low.

Twenty-nine per cent of the school funds come from state aid, Sequoyah county being able to add only a small amount of gross production tax to the support of education.

Stephens County:

Stephens county is in the southwestern part of the state, in the large cotton farming area. It has a wealth index of 71. Per capita costs for education are about sixteen per cent below the state average.

The income index is 87, or seven-eighths of the state average, urban income being practically double the farm

income. Duncan is the principal town of the county.

For a section whose most important industry is agriculture, the economic index is good. Eight per cent of the school funds are derived from gross production and eight per cent more is added by state aid.

Texas County:

Texas county is one of the panhandle counties. Its wealth index is 197, or almost double that of the state average. Per capita cost for education is nearly fifty per cent above the state average.

The income index is 121, which is one and one-fifth times that of the state average. Farm income exceeds the urban.

Texas county is a broad level plateau, but by narrow canyons, it is cut; the land seems best adapted to the raising of wheat. Lack of a sufficient amount of rainfall is one of its greatest handicaps.<sup>21</sup> The economic strength is typical of the wheat growing areas.

State aid funds add about two per cent to school funds, while the gross production tax of Texas county adds less than one per cent.

Tillman County:

Tillman county is located in the southwestern part of the state, in the large cotton farming area. It has a

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<sup>21</sup> Oklahoma Almanac, 1930, p. 166.

wealth index of 109. The per capita cost of education is about five per cent above average.

The income index for Tillman makes it the second ranking county in the state, Oklahoma county being the only one that exceeds it in income per capita. Farm income is greater than urban income.

The soil of Tillman county is very productive, and most of the land is under cultivation. The topography is level to rolling from the Red river to the Wichita mountains. Frederick, the principal city, has some minor industries. Oil is produced along the Red river, but agriculture is responsible for the economic strength of this county.

Three per cent of the school funds comes from state aid, and a very small amount only, from gross production tax.

#### Tulsa County:

Tulsa county is in the northeastern part of the state, in the general farming area. This county has a wealth index of 162, more than one and three-fifths times the state average. Per capita cost is sixty-nine per cent above state average.

The income index of Tulsa county is equal to those of Tillman and Oklahoma counties, each of the three ranking equally with the high income index of 157.

The superior economic strength of Tulsa county is due to the dominating position which the city of Tulsa holds in

the oil world. Tulsa is a most important distributing center for the oil industry, and is the home of several large independent producers.

Less than one-half of one per cent of the school funds comes from gross production, and about the same amount is supplied by state aid.

Wagoner County:

Wagoner county is in the northeastern section of the state, in the general farming area. Its wealth index of 80 is four-fifths of the state average. Per capita cost for education is about one-third less than that of the state average.

The income index of Wagoner county is only 61, urban income ranking a little higher than farm income. The land of Wagoner county is very productive and a large per cent of its area is under cultivation. The town of Wagoner is a railroad center, and in addition, has some minor industries. Agriculture is the source of economic strength, and since this industry has been in a comparatively weak status for the past few years, Wagoner county is not strong in its ability to support education.

Washington County:

Washington county is in the northeastern part of the state, in the general farming area. Its wealth index is 185; per capita cost for schools is about fifty-two per cent above that of the state average.

The income index for the county is 131, the urban income being more than twenty times that of the farm districts. This is due to the cities of Bartlesville and Dewey. Bartlesville is the home of several huge oil companies whose large pay rolls do much toward increasing the urban average. Zinc smelting and the manufacture of cement are other of its industries which have their effects.

The land is rolling prairie and timbered hills, only the creek and river valleys being very productive. The economic strength of Washington county is due, therefore, to industrial, rather than agricultural enterprises.

Nevertheless, only a fraction over one per cent of its school funds come from gross production tax. Less than one per cent comes from the state aid fund.

#### Washita County:

Washita county is in the southwestern part of the state in the large cotton farming area. It has a wealth index of 76; per capita cost is about twenty per cent below that of the state average.

The income index is 102, the farm income ranking higher than the urban income. Cotton is the most important crop, but there were more than two million bushels of wheat grown in Washita county in 1929.<sup>22</sup> Also, a large corn crop is produced

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<sup>22</sup> Oklahoma Almanac, 1930, p. 169.

annually. Altogether, there are enough other crops grown to show a tendency toward a diversified farming program.

Thirteen per cent of the county's school funds comes from state aid. There is no gross production tax.

#### Woods County:

Woods county is in the northwestern part of the state in the wheat growing area. It has a wealth index of 159. Per capita costs for education are about five per cent above the state average.

The income index is 113, urban and farm incomes being near the same in value. The land of Woods county is productive. Agriculture is the main industry, live stock or the cattle industry ranking a close second. The economic strength is due largely to the type of farming and to the rich soil.

There is no gross production tax. The state provides three per cent of the school costs of Woods county from the state aid fund.

#### Woodward County:

Woodward county is in the northwestern part of the state in the wheat growing section. Its wealth index is 155. The per capita cost for education is about fifty per cent above the average for the state.

The income index is 90, urban income rating above farm income. The county lies in two physiographic provinces, the gypsum hills in the east and the high plains region in the

west. Agriculture is the main industry and wheat is the principal crop. Live stock raising is of less importance than it was in earlier years.

There is no school income from gross production tax. State aid funds provide slightly less than three per cent of school costs for the county.

A COMPARISON  
OF THE ECONOMIC ABILITY OF THE STATE  
TO SUPPORT EDUCATION  
BY COUNTIES AND BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS

PART II  
A COMPARISON BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS

After a brief discussion of each county in Oklahoma, relative to expenditure, per capita cost, and the economic factors involved, a study of the different sections of the state seems in order. For the sake of comparison, the state is divided into five different sections, namely: central, northeast, northwest, southwest, and southeast.

The accompanying tables do not contain the same material that is found in Tables II to VI, yet they contain those factors that are necessary to the study in view, that is, the per capita wealth, per capita income, wealth index, income index, the per capita cost based on enrollment, the percentage of each \$100 expended for education that is derived from state aid, and the amount that comes from gross production. The cost based on enrollment is what constitutes the economic load. The average index for both wealth and income, was derived by getting the average for the given section and dividing it by the state average for wealth and income. The counties in each section are ranked on the basis of wealth. The income, per capita costs, and other items are included merely for the sake of information.



The county rating lowest in per capita wealth is on the first line of each sectional list and the county rating highest is on the last line. The totals, averages, ranges, and range differences are given for each section at the bottom of the page. All data are from 1930 reports.

## CENTRAL SECTION

<u>County</u>	<u>Wealth</u> <u>per</u> <u>Capita</u>	<u>Wealth</u> <u>Index</u>	<u>Income</u> <u>Index</u>	<u>Amount of</u> <u>State Aid</u> <u>per \$100.00</u> <u>Expended</u> <u>for Education</u>	<u>Amount of</u> <u>Gross</u> <u>Production</u> <u>per \$100.00</u> <u>for Education</u>	<u>Per Capita</u> <u>Income</u>	<u>Per Capita</u> <u>Cost</u> <u>Based on</u> <u>Enrollment</u>
Pottawatomie	\$1,545	63	53	\$10.40	\$ 31.29	\$ 249	\$ 32.48
McClain	1,632	67	71	12.02	0	333	30.51
Garvin	1,670	68	82	12.23	.70	383	32.53
Pontotoc	1,764	72	70	13.32	3.52	327	36.88
Creek	1,900	78	118	3.14	11.92	548	40.02
Cleveland	2,069	85	70	5.67	0	328	33.40
Seminole	2,142	88	27	0	61.39	125	46.97
Lincoln	2,524	103	85	4.06	2.22	395	36.21
Logan	2,787	114	89	.10	12.78	415	49.33
Pawnee	3,055	125	109	2.80	5.05	510	48.00
Canadian	3,236	132	101	1.54	0	473	46.46
Oklahoma	3,466	142	157	.56	4.39	732	55.88
Payne	3,858	158	91	1.96	3.74	423	49.93
Kingfisher	3,863	158	111	0	0	519	60.35
Noble	4,057	166	128	0	4.35	596	59.39
Total (15)	39,568			57.80	141.35	6,356	663.54
Average	2,637	108	91	3.85	9.47	423	44.23
Range	1,545	63	27	0	0		
to	4,057	to 166	to 128	to 13.32	to 61.39		
Range Dif.	2,512	103	101	13.32	61.39	607	30.04

A study of the accompanying table on the Central geographical section of the state reveals that there is a wide difference in the economic ability of the county having the lowest indices and the one having the highest indices. Noble county, with the highest wealth index of this section, has two and forty-one hundredths times the ability of Pottawatomie, with 100 as a basis of comparison. Fortunately for Pottawatomie county, almost one-third of school expense is paid by gross production on oil, which makes the amount expended for each child enrolled not so far below the average.

The income index of Oklahoma county, the highest in this section, is five and eighty-one hundredths times that of Seminole county, which has the lowest index in this section. Sixty-one and thirty-nine hundredths per cent of the school costs of Seminole county comes from the gross production tax on oil, which provides adequately for schools. Other counties of low indices are not as fortunate as the two just mentioned, Seminole and Pottawatomie.

Garvin county, with indices little above theirs, has an income of only seven-tenths of one per cent from gross production tax. The state gave twelve and one-fourth per cent additional for schools, but even with this aid, thirty per cent less was expended for each school child of Garvin county than for the average of the central section.

No attempt has been made to work out a correlation between economic indices and per capita costs, but a glance at the three columns, wealth index, income index, and per capita costs, will convince anyone that there is a positive correlation between these factors. A rise in the indices of wealth and income is always accompanied by a corresponding rise in per capita expenditures.

The central section requires a smaller share of expenditures from state aid than does any other, while the only two counties in the state that received no weak school funds, Kingfisher and Noble, are in this section. Gross production tax adds more toward educational expenditures in this section than in any other.

The income index of Seminole county seems, at first glance, to be out of line, but the low figure is due to the demoralization of the principal industry, oil production, when these data were taken.

This central section consists, in general, of prairie land and includes cotton farms of both the large and small types as well as wheat and general farming areas.

The range in economic ability to support education is due to the difference in soil productivity; to the variation in types of farming; and to the difference in farm and industrial incomes.

<u>County</u>	<u>Wealth</u> <u>per</u>	<u>Wealth</u> <u>Index</u>	<u>Income</u> <u>Index</u>	<u>Amount of</u> <u>State Aid</u> <u>per \$100.00</u> <u>Expended</u> <u>for Education</u>	<u>Amount of</u> <u>Gross</u> <u>Production</u> <u>per \$100.00</u> <u>for Education</u>	<u>Per Capita</u> <u>Income</u>	<u>Per Capita</u> <u>Cost</u> <u>Based on</u> <u>Enrollment</u>
Delaware	\$ 844	35	41	\$ 37.20	0	\$ 190	\$ 32.14
Adair	865	35	44	21.60	0	208	27.55
Sequoyah	909	37	63	29.95	.06	294	29.94
Cherokee	1204	49	59	10.46	0	273	21.91
Mayes	1598	65	60	11.99	0	281	33.15
Ottawa	1605	66	80	4.90	9.59	375	35.77
Wagoner	1954	80	61	3.09	.55	286	31.44
Okmulgee	2097	86	98	4.47	2.22	495	42.20
Nowata	2391	98	81	2.65	6.08	379	44.35
Muskogee	2508	103	134	1.45	.50	623	44.84
Rogers	2527	103	68	1.50	1.94	319	38.84
Craig	2879	118	73	2.34	0	341	44.42
Osage	3426	140	127	.68	12.09	592	64.24
Tulsa	3947	162	157	.38	.34	731	72.02
Kay	4439	182	129	.08	7.77	600	61.48
Washington	4530	185	131	.23	1.79	611	68.63
Total (16)	37,723			132.97	42.93	6,598	692.42
Average	2357	96	88	8.31	2.68	412	43.30
Range	844	35	41	.08	0	190	21.91
	to 4530	to 185	to 131	to 37.20	to 12.09	to 731	to 72.02
Range Dif.	3686	150	90	37.12	12.09	541	50.11

The northeastern section of the state has within its bounds, the Ozark uplift, which is east of the Grand river and north of the Arkansas river. It includes also the prairie regions west of the Ozarks, to the central and northwestern sections. On the south, it is bounded by the southeastern section, which will be discussed later.

The counties of the Ozark uplift are the lowest in wealth and income, not only in the northeast section, but also in the entire state. There are other individual counties having lower indices, but as a whole, this region ranks lowest in economic ability to care for the education of its children.

The prairie portions of the northeastern section contain some of the most productive soil in the state, but the richness varies so greatly in different localities that one square mile may produce bountiful crops, while an adjoining section may have a failure. All types of soil found in the state, with the exception of the red bed soil, are represented in the northeastern section, which variety makes general farming the rule in most counties.

Washington county, with a wealth index of 185, has five and twenty-eight hundredths times the economic strength that Delaware and Adair counties have. A comparison of the same counties with income index as a basis, reveals the

fact that Washington has three and nineteen one-hundredths times the ability of Delaware and Adair counties.

Disregarding state aid, the per capita expenditures based on enrollment in Washington county are, per child, more than double that of Delaware county. Without state aid, Washington has practically three times the cost per capita as has Delaware.

Ottawa ranks highest of the Ozark counties, but this is due to zinc mining and to the industrial payroll.

Tulsa county has the highest income index in the northeast section; this rating is due to industrial activities, rather than to farming enterprises. The comparison throughout this discussion, includes both farming and industrial counties, but if the difference in industrial wages and farm prices is considered, the comparison does not do justice to the farming counties.

As in the central section, per capita costs of education increase generally with the increase in wealth and income indices.

Of every \$100 expended for education in Delaware county, the state supplies \$37.20 from its weak school fund. Kay county is granted eight cents of every \$100 it spends for educational purposes. Delaware and Kay counties are the two extremes, Delaware receiving the greatest amount of state aid of any county in Oklahoma and Kay receiving the least.

NORTHWESTERN SECTION

<u>County</u>	<u>Wealth</u> <u>per</u> <u>Capita</u> <u>6-21</u>	<u>Wealth</u> <u>Index</u>	<u>Income</u> <u>Index</u>	<u>Amount of</u> <u>State Aid</u> <u>per \$100.00</u> <u>Expended</u> <u>for Education</u>	<u>Amount of</u> <u>Gross</u> <u>Production</u> <u>per \$100.00</u> <u>for Education</u>	<u>Per Capita</u> <u>Income</u>	<u>Per Capita</u> <u>Cost</u> <u>Based on</u> <u>Enrollment</u>
Roger Mills	\$1752	72	56	\$21.53	\$ 0	\$261	\$ 35.22
Dewey	2111	86	76	14.87	0	355	43.92
Blaine	2345	96	80	9.46	0	375	43.80
Custer	2543	104	74	1.37	0	344	39.31
Harper	2786	114	120	13.42	0	561	58.32
Major	3380	138	96	8.87	0	448	52.78
Ellis	3679	151	98	3.80	0	459	55.27
Woodward	3795	155	90	2.83	0	419	62.41
Woods	3872	159	113	3.07	0	527	45.18
Beaver	4116	168	134	1.87	0	624	62.97
Garfield	4383	179	106	.16	3.27	494	63.47
Texas	4821	197	121	1.68	.04	563	63.93
Alfalfa	5427	222	142	2.04	0	660	75.65
Cimmaron	6082	249	63	.64	0	293	76.20
Grant	6627	271	148	.13	1.60	688	69.17
Total	57,719			85.74	4.91	7071	812.38
Average	3845	157	101	5.71	.33	471	54.16
Range	1752	72	56	.16	0	261	35.22
	to 6627	to 271	to 148	to 21.53	to 3.27	to 688	to 76.20
Range Dif.	4875	99	92	21.37	3.27	467	40.98



The northwestern section of the state lies largely in the plains and prairie regions, but includes the gypsum hills and high plains of the panhandle area.

This section has the highest average wealth and income indices of any section in the state. This evidence of economic strength is due, not to industrial enterprises, but to the rich soil, to the type of farming, and to the ability of the farmers of this region. The only industrial center in the section is Enid, whose enterprises are not sufficient to raise the average of the entire section very much.

There is a great variation within the area, both in wealth and income indices. Grant county, on the basis of wealth per capita, is three and seventy-six hundredths times as able to support education as is Roger Mills county. The income indices of the same counties indicate that Grant county has two and eighty-two hundredths times the ability of Roger Mills. Per capita expenditures for education in Grant county are almost double those in Roger Mills county.

State aid does not constitute as large a portion of expenditures in this section as in the others; however, each county receives some state aid, varying from twenty-one dollars and fifty cents per hundred to thirteen cents per hundred. There is practically no income from gross production.

The average per capita cost in the northwest section

# SOUTHWESTERN SECTION

<u>County</u>	<u>Wealth</u> <u>per</u> <u>Capita</u> <u>6-21</u>	<u>Wealth</u> <u>Index</u>	<u>Income</u> <u>Index</u>	<u>Amount of</u> <u>State Aid</u> <u>per \$100.00</u> <u>Expended</u> <u>for Education</u>	<u>Amount of</u> <u>Gross</u> <u>Production</u> <u>per \$100.00</u> <u>for Education</u>	<u>Per Capita</u> <u>Income</u>	<u>Per Capita</u> <u>Cost</u> <u>Based on</u> <u>Enrollment</u>
Greer	\$1548	63	96	\$19.77	\$ 0	\$449	\$33.71
Caddo	1563	64	79	11.73	.92	367	28.79
Beckham	1657	68	79	10.65	.17	369	33.69
Harmon	1741	71	119	10.00	0	556	34.85
Stephens	1741	71	87	8.52	8.33	404	37.06
Jackson	1776	73	130	14.65	0	606	36.50
Washita	1860	76	102	13.08	0	475	36.16
Love	1888	77	96	9.30	0	448	45.30
Grady	1900	78	79	3.83	2.71	367	35.04
Comanche	1911	78	80	7.66	.01	374	37.88
Cotton	1930	79	101	8.92	2.46	472	38.63
Kiowa	1881	81	107	5.72	0	498	36.11
Jefferson	2052	84	90	15.65	1.82	418	36.44
Carter	2501	103	119	2.81	10.24	557	49.77
Tillman	2654	109	157	3.36	.11	731	45.23
Total	28,700			149.56	25.77	7092	565.16
Average	1913	78	101	7.97	1.78	472	37.67
Range	1548	63	79	2.81	0	367	28.79
Range Dif.	to 2654	to 109	to 157	to 18.77	to 10.24	to 731	to 49.77
	1106	46	78	15.96	10.24	364	20.98

is twenty-five per cent higher than the state average. The range difference is practically equal to the average expenditure per capita for the state.

The southwestern section of the state includes the area of large cotton farms; its is also the broom-corn section. The western counties grow some wheat, but this region is not particularly adapted to wheat. The soil, generally, is very productive, although rainfall is a limiting factor, especially in the western portion, where the late summer drouth sometimes reduces the yield of the entire area.

The range in per capita wealth is not as great in this section as in certain others. Tillman, the richest county in per capita wealth, has only one and seventy-three hundredths times the ability of Greer county. The range in income index is somewhat greater than in that of wealth, Tillman county having an ability double that of three other counties: Caddo, Beckham, and Grady.

State aid supplies ten per cent of the money expended for schools in this section. All of the counties receive some, the range being from eighteen dollars and seventy-seven cents per one hundred dollars in Greer county to two dollars and eighty-one cents in Custer county.

Gross production yields only a small amount of the total school costs, one dollar and seventy-eight cents of each one hundred dollars being derived from that source.

SOUTHEASTERN SECTION

<u>County</u>	<u>Wealth</u> <u>per</u> <u>Capita</u> <u>6-21</u>	<u>Wealth</u> <u>Index</u>	<u>Income</u> <u>Index</u>	<u>Amount of</u> <u>State Aid</u> <u>per \$100.00</u> <u>Expended</u> <u>for Education</u>	<u>Amount of</u> <u>Gross</u> <u>Production</u> <u>per \$100.00</u> <u>Expended</u> <u>for Education</u>	<u>Per Capita</u> <u>Income</u>	<u>Per Capita</u> <u>Cost</u> <u>Based on</u> <u>Enrollment</u>
McCurtain	\$ 821	34	57	\$33.81	\$ 0	\$ 266	\$28.04
McIntosh	1010	41	67	23.55	0	313	28.88
Haskell	1133	42	68	23.90	.07	318	27.78
Choctaw	1295	53	73	15.02	0	340	30.78
Le Flore	1364	56	60	16.14	.07	280	29.70
Pushmataha	1438	59	58	24.14	0	268	33.94
Pittsburg	1488	61	69	20.18	0	323	34.37
Latimer	1527	62	55	20.74	0	258	33.15
Hughes	1564	64	75	16.93	4.63	352	30.74
Bryan	1626	66	87	10.84	0	405	41.61
Okfuskee	1680	69	95	5.03	7.71	441	38.21
Coal	1743	71	76	21.76	0	352	40.18
Atoka	1811	74	65	14.15	0	302	36.25
Johnston	1839	75	88	23.31	0	412	38.84
Marshall	2069	85	87	12.56	.56	406	39.97
Murray	2161	88	74	4.79	.07	347	41.92
Total	24,569			286.85	13.11	5384	554.36
Average	1535	66	72	17.93	.82	336	34.64
Range	821	41	55	4.79	0	258	27.78
	to 2161	to 88	to 95	to 33.81	to 7.71	to 441	to 41.92
Range Dif.	1340	47	40	29.02	7.71	183	14.14

The average per capita cost is about eighteen per cent below the average for the state. A range difference of only twenty dollars and nine-eight cents exists between Greer, the first county, and Tillman, the fifteenth.

This section is dominantly agricultural, with few other industries, but as a cotton producing region, it is one of the richest in the Southwest.

The southeastern section of the state is the region of small cotton farms. Generally, the section is rough and hilly, including much mountainous and timbered land, although the western portion is in the prairie region. Industries other than farming are coal mining and oil production, but neither yields sufficiently to increase the income and wealth of these counties above those of the agricultural level. There is not a county in this section of the state that has a wealth or income index equal to the state average.

The range in economic ability, based on wealth, is broad; Murray county, the highest in wealth per capita, has two and fifty-eight hundredths times the wealth per capita of McCurtain county. The income index shows a smaller range than does the wealth index, Okfuskee county, the highest in per capita income, having only one and two-thirds times the income per capita of McCurtain county.

State aid for weak schools makes its great contribution in this section of the state, ranging from thirty-

three dollars and eighty cents per \$100 expenditure in McCurtain county to four dollars and seventy-nine cents in Murray county. The average of the state is seventeen dollars and nine-three cents.

Gross production tax yields only a small amount of school support in this section.

Per capita costs for education average about twenty-five per cent below the state average. If state aid were taken away, some of these counties could have little more than three months of school.

The type of farming and the poor soil, together with a lack of profitable industries, makes this section one of the lowest in the state in economic ability to provide for education.

#### SUMMARY

Taking both wealth and income as bases of comparison, the northwestern section has the highest index of economic ability in the state to support education. This section has two and thirty-seven hundredths times the economic strength of the southeastern section. On the same basis of comparison, the northwestern section has double the ability to support schools.

The northeastern section ranks third in economic ability based on wealth, but it is not up to state average. The northwestern section has one and seventy-three hundredths

times the ability of the northeastern section.

The central section ranks second in economic strength but it is little above the state average. The northwestern section has one and forty-five hundredths times the central section.

The northwestern and southwestern sections rank the same in income index. There is not such a range of difference in income index as in that of wealth. The two highest are only one and four-tenths times greater than the southeastern, the poorest. The northwestern section is only about one and thirteen hundredths times the other two, central and northwestern.

State aid per one hundred dollars expended for education is highest in the southeastern and in order, southwestern, northeastern, northwestern, and central sections. Gross production is in about reverse order. The central section gets the greatest amount per one hundred dollars expended for education. Northeastern ranks second highest in this respect. Southwestern and southeastern rank third and fourth, and northwestern ranks lowest.

The average per capita costs follow the same rank order as that of wealth. Northwestern has the highest, central, northeastern, southwestern, and southeastern, ranking second, third, fourth, and fifth respectively.

Oklahoma ranks low in economic ability when compared

with other states of the union. In wealth per child, Oklahoma ranks thirty-eighth; based on economic resources per child, Oklahoma ranks thirty-seventh.<sup>23</sup>

With economic resources per child as a basis of comparison, Oklahoma has an index of 55, as compared with the national average. Units of annual total income per child show Oklahoma to have an index of 65.<sup>24</sup>

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<sup>23</sup> Research Bulletin of the National Educational Association, Vol. IV, Nos. 1 and 2, p. 30.

<sup>24</sup> Ibid., p. 36.



## CONCLUSION

Education is one of the major objectives of organized society in America. That portion of economic goods which shall be devoted to accomplishing this objective is a matter that each state decides individually. The people of Oklahoma have assigned increasing amounts of their economic goods to the support of education for their children from 1907 to 1930.

Oklahomans spend a relatively larger portion of their economic goods for educational purposes than do the average of the nation, but the actual value placed on education by the people of this state is more clearly understood when the percentage of total economic goods applied toward education is compared with the portion used for other purposes. Oklahomans have little about which they can boast from this standpoint.

There are wide differences in the economic abilities of certain counties and sections of the state to support education; at the same time, there is a direct relationship between the economic index of a county or section and the per capita cost based on enrollment. Per capita expenditures vary directly in proportion to economic ability of a given locality.

Oklahoma as a state, ranks low in economic ability to support education, but it is able to provide ample educational opportunities for all, if a more equitable system can be devised whereby schools will receive their just portion of the total economic goods.

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